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A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Contents for May, 1931

1. ASPECTS OF JAPAN ..... By Dr. J. Ingram Bryan 329
2. MENACES FROM RUSSIA AND CHINA ..... By M. Arikawa 334
3. JAPANESE SURGERY ..... By S. Yoshida 337
4. MADAME BUTTERFLY ..... By Mrs. Irvin H. Correl 341
5. ECONOMIC SITUATION IN CHINA ..... By S. Kasai 346
6. THE BOYS' FESTIVAL ..... By M. Ouchi 350
7. TOKYO KITCHENS ..... By M. Ouchi 354
8. TOKYO TO THE SEA ..... By T. Hashimoto 359
9. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES OF TOKYO 362
10. CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT ..... By The Editor 376

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Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Leader of the Minseito, the New Prime Minister Succeeding Mr. Hamaguchi.

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The New Wakatsuki Cabinet Members

Front Row (from left to right): Mr. Tanaka, Education; Viscount Watanabé, Justice; Mr. Yegi, Railways; Baron Wakatsuki, new Premier; Gen. Minami, War (new); Mr. Adachi, Home; Mr. Machida, Agriculture and Forestry; Mr. Inoué, Finance. Back Row, Standing (from left to right): Admiral Baron Abo, Navy; Mr. Sakurauchi, Commerce and Industry (new); Mr. Koizumi, Communications; Mr. Hara, Overseas (new); and Mr. Kawasaki, new Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

The 'Flower Fête' Procession at Hibiya Park, April 8th, honoured by T.R.M. King and Queen of Siam with their Presence while their sojourn in Tokyo.

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A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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ASPECTS OF JAPAN

Paradise for the Tourist

By Dr. J. INGRAM BRYAN

JAPAN is being advertised to-day as country that is especially inviting to the tourist and all who desire to see the world of Nature at its best; but no amount of advertising can really portray the peculiar charm of Japan to the traveller who has not experienced a trip to the Far East. In the usual advertisements, photographs of the more beautiful places seem to play the largest part; and, although it must be admitted that one of the most exquisite aspects of Japan is the fascination of its old-world scenery, yet, after the tourist arrives in the country and begins to breathe its aesthetic and social atmosphere, he feels in possession of a delightful something that no photographs can give, and has to admit that the half was not told him by the advertisements. One must see Japan, rather than any picture of it, to know what Japan is and appreciate all that it can be to the traveller seeking a complete change of environment and a perfect rest. It is all the difference between a photograph of one's best girl, and the presence of the girl herself.

Sense of Permanence

The most restful aspect of Japan is the sense of permanence that comes over the visitor. He becomes aware of a people and a civilizations that are very old and yet very young. There is everywhere the enthusiasm and the smile of eternal youth. This one cannot get from advertisement. Everyone knows this, if he thinks at all, but everyone does not consider it and act upon it; and so, many travellers do not take Japan into their intinerary, and hence lose the rest and refreshment, to say nothing of the wisdom, that should come from travel. Merely to say that a place or country is good to see makes practically no impression on the average mind. We know that we must really go to see it if we hope to discover the real truth. But if one is to see the world and obtain the genuine benefit of travel at all, there are certain countries

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that one must see. Any thoughtful mind soon becomes conscious of the truth that there are countries that should not be omitted from one's programme of travel. Japan is always one such country. To leave out Japan is to leave out one of the most interesting countries in the world. The countries one should see always include those with the oldest civilizations; and if the civilzation is still hale and 'going strong,' that is all the more reason why that country should be visited.

The civilization of Japan has been under steady and unbroken development for the past 2,600 years. Through all the ups and downs of that long lapse of time, many another empire has risen and fallen: one with Nineveh and Tyre, with Greece and Rome; but Japan still stands, the imperishable impersonation of a virile race and a unique civilization and culture, blending all the virtues of Asia with many of the virtues of the Occident in a new civilization that more harmoniously combines the best of East and West than any other in the modern world. Japan is, in fact, fast coming to be a model of the world that the League of Nations is endeavoring to create. Thus the best of Japan is not the scenic aspect, matchless as the scenery is, but the psychic and the social, and always the aesthetic. If one is asked what is the best thing to see in Japan, the wisest advice, of course, is "See all you can", but then make a point of not missing the Japanese themselves and their *Yamato Damashii*, the soul of Japan.

See Japan Now

The present is the very best time to visit Japan, because, although Japan is suffering from the same economic depression that is afflicting the rest of the world, money, for that very reason, will go farther in Japan than in the tourist places and resorts of America and Europe, so that the tourist will be able to get more for his money in Japan, as well as gain the unique experience of seeing and knowing Japan. Thus from the scenic, psychic and economic points of view Japan is incomparable as a tourist land. The Japanese have learned to make ends meet without official doles; and the traveller may take advantage of this frugal spirit and national economy, unless he has money to throw away. The bigger hotels may be for big purses; but there are plenty of moderate hotels and even pensions, and other hostelries, where one can live even more cheaply than at home, and get better food in the bargain. Japan is a land where the best and freshest vegetables, fruit and fish are always available, and the cooking is good. Good beef and bacon are also on the menu. The pheasant, duck and quail are unsurpassed. Turkey can be had all the year round.

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The Real Japan

To many tourists, especially nature-lovers, the rural is the real Japan, By selecting unfrequented paths and getting into the heart of the country one drinks in a new beauty of landscape and seascape, and has the advantage of less expensive living as well. It is in the rural parts that one learns what Japan is, and that Japan is still Japan, and not some cheap imitation of the West. There is the Japan of which one has dreamed. The new Tokyo and Yokohama may possibly give the transient traveller the impression that Japan is, after all, only a second edition of some American mushroom city ; but the traveller must realize that the real Japan is behind all this modernity, and the real Japan is the main body of the people all over the country, in places like Nikko, Nara, Yoshino, Ise, Matsushima, Miyanoshita, Kamakura, Oiso, and a hundred other places, where the Japan of the samurai and his *bushido* still rules.

Of course no tourist will fail to see the Imperial Capital, and the old capital at Kyoto ; these he could not miss if he tried. What he may miss is the real Japan, in the country. In the Imperial Capital there are many families who well illustrate the best of old Japan, but the stranger finds it very difficult to get in touch with these unless he is a person of some distinction, with proper introductions ; but in the country one may meet all sorts and conditions in the social scale, and see the Japan that has conquered the centuries and won through. This real Japan may seem to the stranger very topsy-turvy, mixed in idea and practice, but there is enough to carry the mind of the visitor back through the centuries, in customs, crafts and religion—an atmosphere that is all a delightful fairyland that one has dreamed of in childhood ; and even if one cannot long be of it, one can enjoy it fully for the mement. To be thus swept suddenly back over a period of two thousand years is the very best of mental recreations. For such refreshment and diversion the people of the West have to depend on pageant and drama : they have their *Peter Pan*, *Where the Rainbow Ends*, *The Windmill Man* and Maeterlinck's *Blue Bird*, if not *Alice in Wonderland ;* but in Japan the village festivals and the celebrations of the season afford all this exhilaration in a more natural and human way, with a pageantry fairylike enough for the average mind. Thus in so many respects the tourist will find Japan like no other country that he has ever seen ; nor is he ever likely to enjoy any country more.

Japan Unique

Japan is a living contradiction of the fallacy that all Asia is like. If it would be folly to argue that England is much like France, far more fallacious is it to

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contend that Japan is like China, or indeed any other part of the Orient. Japan is distinctly a country with a difference. Even one's first glimpse of Fuji's peerless crown of silver gleaming in the morning sun is enough to separate Japan's natural world from that of all other lands; and Fuji is the spirit of Japan. So too when one lets one's eyes drink in the world of cherry blossoms, one feels for the first time convinced that there is no place like Japan, and has learned where the heart of Yamato gets its smile, as the poet Motoori suggested:

If any would
The heart of Nippon know,
Let him gaze at the mountain cherry
Blooming in the morning sun!

This is the Japan that affords undying joy; wherein are moments that become treasured memories for ever.

Indeed after a trip to Japan the traveller is haunted for the rest of his life by these delightful and beautiful recollections. He will for all the future, in moments of leisure, recall the incomparable scenes Japan has implanted in his mind: the marvellous Inland Sea, with its magic isles, among which he has moved as in a dream of other worlds; or the many-islanded bay of Matsushima, where bits of pine-clad land rise like emeralds from the sea, emeralds set in silver under golden sunlight; and then the thrill of the wild scenery and swift movement as he shoots the rapids of some mighty river, through gorges that cleave the precipices asunder, can never be forgotten; or the scene so reminiscent of Venice along the Kiso river where the cormorants fish for their masters like something human; or, again, the fascinating scene of the pretty and beautifully clad *geisha* gliding gracefully, through the intricate movements of the wonderful cherry dance at Kyoto; or some memories of standing alone in the magic precincts of an ancient temple, feeding the carp whose ancestors have inhabited that same pond for centuries and been fed in the same way by visitors through past generations; or the entrancing scenes of happy days at Miyanoshita, Hakone, Hayama, Kamakura, Miyajima, Nara, Beppu or down the Yabakei Valley; or the unsurpassible panorama from the top of Fuji or Mount Asama,—to have experienced these scenes, or any of them, is to have stored the mind with treasures of inspiration that enrich the memory for the remainder of life, and make the time and trouble and cost of a tour of Japan very well worth while.

Delightful Motor Trips

One of the most pleasant ways of enjoying a tour of Japan is by motor. This takes you into regions untouched by the railway. After studying the innumerable items of historic and aesthetic interest in the various centres

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of population, like Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Nara, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki and so on, the traveller may add to the unforgettable charm by touring the unbeaten paths. In so many ways Japan is especially delightful to the American and the Canadian tourist who is deeply interested in things older than can be seen in his own country. Japan is full of what outlasts the centuries, things even human that are softened with centuried time, like the mellow bronzes in the ancient temples. But a motor drive into the country will give scenes that cannot be enjoyed from a city tour or by train. A drive along the coast of Izu, from Atami to Ito, and then across the mountains to Shuzenji; after which one should drive around the matchless Bay of Enoura with its pine-clad islets, and the fair form of Fuji mirrored in the emerald sea: this is equal to, if it does not excel, a trip along the Côte d'Azur in the Riviera. While the eye is absorbed in wonderful woodland and mountain scenery on one side, there is a marvellous seascape on the other side, with the smoking volcano of Oshima in the distance, and the seven Isles of Izu stretching like a string of jewels down the coast. The beach scenes here and there are equally charming, with a lacey mantle of silver foam always scalloping the verge. Above the whole scence Mount Fuji rises in cold majesty pointing heavenwards in supernal beauty, her volcanic scars covered by snowy tresses, meet symbol of the Japan that does not age.

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MENACES FROM RUSSIA AND CHINA

By M. Arikawa

AT no time in the past has Japan been so menaced by economic troubles from external sources as she is to-day. Her fishery rights in Asiatic Russian waters, rights recognized as absolutely secure for the last thirty years, are now in peril. Despite our having occupied ninety per cent. of all the Northern fishing grounds up to three years ago, Japan lost half of them last year, and a further decline is anticipated in the course of this year.

No less grave is the future of Japan's rights in Manchuria. China's railway project in competition with our South Manchuria Railway; the reajustment of Japanese loans on the Chinese railwys in Manchuria and Mongolia; the tariff agreement in regard to the connecting lines of their railways—all these, and other dangers also, threaten to undermine Japan's economic policy in those regions. Furthermore, China's tariff revision and the alleged intention of India to increase import duties in order to boycott Japanese goods tend to menace our trade. These external menaces render the future rather gloomy for Japan.

I

JAPAN'S acquisition of fishing right in these Northern waters, and her rights and privileges in Manchuria and Mongolia, as well as her economic interests in the regions concerned, were evidently at the cost of blood. By a more or less similar process some of the European Powers came into possession of their colonies in various parts of the world. These Powers provide their colonies with capital and skill and manufactures in return for raw materials and foodstuffs derived from abundant natural resources. The fact has to be emphasized, however, that the more highly developed a country is in its capitalistic economic structure the more must it depend economically on its colonies. Indeed the home country and the colonies are so closely related aud interdependent that any rupture would prove vital to the mother country. For instance, should England lose India or Canada, or should Holland lose the East Indies, their economic influence abroad would be imperilled. Applying the same hypothesis to Japan, it is easy to see how any menace to her economic policy in Manchuria and in Russian fishing waters, would endanger Japan's whole future.

An old saying runs thus: "A colony falls when it gets ripe". And here the word "colony" should be interpreted in no narrow legal or political

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sense, but be taken to mean any extensive economic and industrial sphere of influence, to which ideed the aphorism quoted above applies just as much as to colonies in the ordinary sense. By the ripening of a colony is meant the attainment of its full development. After the climax of its development, ripeness ensues, and then danger comes. Assisted by capital and skill from the mother country, the colony moves rapidly toward high development, until manufacturing industries within the colony become independent; and then mercenary enterprisers and aspiring natives begin to take advantage of domestic prosperity, not always in the interests of the mother country.

The truth of this is now seen plainly in regard to India, Australia and Canada, which have developed to a high degree of maturity by means of English capital and skill placed at their disposal by the home land, until they are now become rivals of England in nearly all branches of economic activity, feeling little or no obligations for the benefits conferred by England in the past. If this be so in regard to ordinary colonies, much more will it be true of rights and interests wrested by a victorious country after war. For this is the position of Japan on the continent of Eastern Asia where, after the Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese wars, she obtained through treaty (only too apt to be regarded as a mere scrap of paper) certain valuable concessions in territories that are now ripening into economic and industrial independence. The question then is: How should the controlling country deal with such a situation?

II

In this connection the Japanese people should be warned against trusting too much to the supposed diplomatic omnipotence of the Government; nor can the nation be assured of safety even if certain that the Government's policy is proper and right. For neither Russia nor China can be trusted in the way that we are accustomed to trust those regarded as always gentlemanly and chivalrous in their negotiations and dealings with foreigners. It is a question whether Japan can depend on these nations to be quite faithful to international justice and pledged obligation, at the cost of their own economic interests.

It is very significant that the Soviet republics have undertaken nation-wide industrial mobilization for five years, ending in 1933; and the results are said to be so far satisfactory. Moreover, the Soviet is preparing for still further economic expansion. Even in regard to the Northern waters fishery the Soviet has entered on a five-year plan, enlarging the sphere of operations and trespassing on Japan's fishing interests at every opportunity.

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Almost in the same manner China is now encroaching on the rights and interests of the South Manchuria Railway. It may be natural, of course, for China to resist the growing influence of that railway, on account of its marvellous success in developing a country so long neglected by China herself; but when a country violates its obligations and treaties for economic profit, what is to be done by the aggrieved country? All that can be said is that if China persists in ignoring her treaties with Japan no progress in negotiations can be hoped for. Such an attitude blocks the approach to any satisfartory solution of the problem. The situation may in some degree be due to the shortsightedness of Japanese diplomacy, of course; for we had no right to prevent China from using Japanese capital to construct competitive railways, and we are now at a loss how to readjust these loans.

III

THUS it is apparent that the great economic sphere of influence and exploitation which Japan has built up for herself on the continent of Eastern Asia during the past thirty years is today on the verge of collapse as a result of the changes and developments that have taken place in Siberia and Manchuria. The losses in hard cash alone seriously affect Japan's finances. Our fishing rights in Russian waters have been bringing in an annual income of some forty million yen, which at current rates represents an investment of about 670,000,000 yen calculated at 6 per cent. per annum. As for Japan's investments in Manchuria, the amount is far larger, the total investments amounting to some 1,500,000,000 yen, of which about 700,000,000 is represented by the South Manchuria Railway.

At a time when the sting of economic distress has reached the core of the nation it is very deplorable that Japan's economic interests abroad should be affected to the extent described. This is one of the most serious problems that Japan will have to deal with in the immediate future, as our entire industrial development is threatened. But until we have reached a thorough comprehension of the real causes of the troubles facing us, we shall be unable to take measures adequate to their amelioration. The situation requires all the more caution in that it is in large measure due to the rapid development of both China and Russia, which were industrially backward when Japan made her treaties with them. Indeed Japan's position is not wholly unlike that of a nation whose colonies are becoming independent of her, through her own aid: a situation that all countries dependent on colonies have sooner or later to face. It is in fact an economic rock rather than a mere incidental event.

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JAPANESE SURGERY

Some Phenomenal Triumphs

By S. Yoshida

FROM the beginning of Japanese intercourse with foreign nations the science of medicine and surgery has always created a profound interest in this country. The early Dutch settlers and merchants in Japan were welcomed as much for the knowledge of medicine they brought with them as for their commerce and trade; and so they were permitted to remain in the country long after the Spanish and Portuguese were banished. The Dutch factory at Deshima in Nagasaki always had a well educated physician; and he was usually very accessible to Japanese students who acquired a knowledge of his language in order to acquire a knowledge of western medical science. Although intercourse with western nations was prohibited for more than 250 years, the eagerness of the Japanese doctors to acquire further familiarity with European midicine and surgery never declined; the attempts to obtain foreign textbooks on the subject was often connived at, though some students took their lives in their hands in the effort to gain medical knowledge. This interest in medical science and practice has never ceased; and progress has gone on until to-day Japanese medical practice is witnessing phenomenal triumphs.

I

IT is not too much to say that at present Japanese physicians and surgeons are among the most expert to be found in any country. The nation is amply provided with good medical colleges which annually graduate an increasing number of thoroughly qualified physicians and surgeons ready to engage in the art of healing. Specialists, too, abound in nearly all departments of medical science, the progress in bacteriology being particularly noticeable. The famous Dr. Kitasato discovered special serums and antitoxins and establishd a laboratory for their production, supplying the whole of Asia and other parts of the world. The researches in bacteriological science made by the late Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, of the Rockfeller Institute, New York, are known throughout the world; and he eventually gave his life in further extension of scientific research while making investigations in the wilds of Africa. So advanced is medical science in this country now that foreign residents who know anything of the situation prefer Japanese surgeons and treatment in extreme cases.

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II

AMONG the more recent triumphs of Japanese surgery is the saving of the life of Premier Hamaguchi, after he was seriously wounded by the bullets of a would-be assassin at Tokyo station in November last. It was only by the prompt application of the highest surgical knowledge that the Premier was rescued from death. No sooner was the news of the sad event of the shooting telephoned to the Imperial University hospital than the chief surgeon there set out for the scene of the shooting, not forgetting to see that his blood-transfusion apparatus was sent along with him. On this latter precaution depended the success of his attempt to save the wounded man's life, as was afterwards fully proved. The great surgeon, on reaching the striken man, at once perceived that his apprehensions had been correct, and that without immediate transfusion of blood there could be no hope, as death would soon ensue from rapid loss of blood. But whence was blood of the right type for the aged Premier to be obtained? By this time the Prime Minister's wife and daughter had arrived on the scene, and the daughter at once offered her blood. A drop was quickly drawn but the test proved unfavourable, and her blood would not do. Then the Premier's son, who by this time had arrived, came forward, and the test showed that his blood would do. The wounded man was still alive but sinking fast. The look of grave disappointment that clouded the surgeon's face as the daughter's blood failed to reach the test required now gave way to hopeful smiles as the son's blood proved of the type demanded. The act of transfusion did not take long. Without that operation the victim would have succumbed long before reaching the operating table in the hospital. The bullets had so penetrated the intestines that profuse bleeding could not soon be stopped.

III

BUT the point of safety was, of course, not yet attained. The future held out no hope until one of the most serious of major operations was successfuly performed; and, with the age of the victim, and the already great loss of blood, the question remained whether the patient would prove equal to the ordeal. Twenty minutes after the first transfusion of blood the patient was safely in the hospital operating room. The Premier's face was ashen gray, and his condition had alarmingly gone down. A second transfusion was found necessary, blood being taken this time from the Premier's secretary. Then the major operation began. By master-strokes of accurate surgery the intestines were explored, the operation extending deep

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down into the abdomen. The penetrated portions of the intestines all had to be removed, involving a length of one foot and seven inches in all; and the sections thus disconnected all had to be sewed together and replaced properly. The operation took about one hour and a half. The portions removed were literally riddled with holes. A sigh of relief followed the last stitch; and a heavy weight lifted when the patient showed signs of returing consciousness. To the relief of the whole nation the patient began to rally, but for hours there was the greatest anxiety, for the patient hung long between life and death. But so complete and effective was the surgery that the Premier finally recovered, and in a little over three months from the time of the attack on him, Premier Hamaguchi was again able to appear on the floor of the Imperial Diet and deliver an address.

IV

Now who was the distinguished surgeon to whose skill and care Japan owes the life of her Prime Minister? He is a very modest man, and would no doubt deplore this proclamation of his fame, were he aware of it. Dr. Shioda is profesoor of surgery at the Tokyo Imperial University. He had long been known as one of the foremost surgeons in Japan. His fame was considerably increased when it became known that his skill had saved the lives of many French soldiers in the European war. Some of these wounded men had been given up as hopeless caes by the local surgeons. All such became special cases in the eyes of Dr. Shioda, whose skill was often sufficient to defeat the grim death awaiting them. No doubt his knowledgc and experience gained during the Great War, operating daily on all kinds of cases, were of prime use to him in the operation that saved the life of the Prime Minister.

Dr. Shioda is man of cool and cautious temperament, with wonderful presence of mind. When summoned to attend the striken Prime Minister, Dr. Shioda was in the midst of a lecture at the Imperial Ueiversity. As he excused himself and quickly disappeared to get a taxi, he was able to visualize the entire situation. Had he not been able to do this, he would not have ordered the apparatus for blood transfusion to follow him at once. No degree of skill on his part would have availed anything, had he not displayed this presence of mind. Thought, prompt and effective, was one secrets of his triumph on this occasion. It may be said that any surgeon would have been as thoughtful; but it is significant that, of all the surgeons that rushed to the scene of the tragedy to offer their services, Dr. Shioda was the only one provided with the apparatus on which

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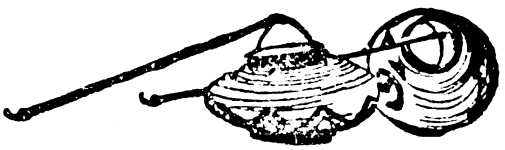
all hope depended.

V

THEN there is the question of contingency, and the part that Providence took in the case. What if another surgeon had been summoned instead of Dr. Shioda? He was not the Premier's family physician. But the family physician, Dr. Manabé, was also a wise man; and the message was first sent to him. The moment he received the shocking news and was summoned to Tokyo station, he passed on the message to Dr. Shioda, knowing that he was the most skilful surgeon in the medical circles of Japan. Then comes in the matter of luck or Providence, bits of which play hide and seek in connection with the whole episode; for if the Prime Minister had not been accompanied by a friend who knew that Dr. Manabé was the family physician, the latter would not have been so promptly summoned and been able to pass the message on to Dr. Shioda in time to save the life of the patient. Furthermore, it was a mere matter of chance that this friend had accompanied the Premier, for he had been laid up with a bad cold and had not intended to see him off at the station, until he decided to do so at the last moment. Had the friend not decided to take the risk and go to the station, things might have turned out differently. Well, you may say that but for "if" the sky would fall; but on this decision hung the life of the Prime Minister.

Indeed if all the circumstances be taken into account, it looks, as one Japanese said, if all the gods of Nippon had combined to defeat the fell designs of the assassin and ward off the grim Reaper from Japan's grand old statesman; for any of the persons essential to the drama of rescue might have been absent when the telephone got busy, and even the telephone itself might have got out of order, as only too often it does. At any rate the telephone itself played a vital part in the whole affair. But without the great surgeon no stroke of luck could have changed the other circumstances, save indeed the attempt of the assassin at all. It was the triumphant skill and thought of the great surgeon that saved the life of Premier Hamaguchi.



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MADAME BUTTERFLY

Her Long Secret Revealed

By Mrs. Irvin H. Correl

EVERYONE has heard of the famous drama entitled *Madame Butterfly*, so popular more than a generation ago; and in the height of its popularity most people went to see it in England and the United States. But the secret of the heroine on whom the drama was based was known to only two persons, of whom I am one; and it is now for the first time revealed.

The whole story is so associated with my own life that a considerable amount of autobiography is necessary before the circumstances can be either fully understood or appreciated. Most of my readers know the play, or at least know of it; and perhaps also the almost equally popular opera derived from it; but none perhaps know anything of how the play and the opera came to be produced.

I am a grandmother, and even a great grandmother; and I date back to 1851 when I first appeared in the little Pennsylvania town called Hanover where, until 1861, I lived a life of sunshine. My girlhood was like a brooklet flowing sometimes roughly but more often smoothly, and always beautifully full of sparkling sunlight.

ONE day when I was about ten years of age I came home from school to find my mother weeping as she hushed my little brother to sleep. She explained to me that a dreadful war had broken out. Of course I knew nothtng about war, and the news did not mean much to me. Our small local newspaper had been accustomed to tell us only about the crops and the prices and the petty happenings of the neighbourhood, and Hanover knew little or nothing of the big world outside; but now war made a difference. What was this war, about which the newspaper began to tell us? Before long I found myself running with the boys and girls of the town along the street seeing off the boys on their way to the front, all clad in blue uniforms. The Civil War of of 1861 had begun.

That unfortunate event in my country's history had many memorable incidents, but for me the most unforgetable was when I shook hands with Abraham Lincoln. Hanover received the news that the President's train was to pass through, on its way to Gettysburg, and was to stop at our station. Of course all the people were thrilled with excitement for miles around; the schools were closed and the whole community, old and young, flocked to the station to get a glimpe of the great man. As the train came to a stop, we

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saw a small railway carriage with an iron rail around the platform at one end, and behind the rail stood a very tall man. Seeing the many children crowding near, he leaned over the rail and stretched out a hand. Someone grasped it; and the President shook hands with all the children, including, of course, me. That is a memory that will be mine for ever!

In time we moved to New York which then seemed to me just like a big overgrown town, in which church steeples were the biggest things; and even the Astor House looked only like a big tavern. In those days few people ever ventured far from home; and to go from Pennsylvania into Ohio left all one's friends in tears, as if one would never be heard of again.

By this I had met a young man, fallen in love with him and married him; and, as he was destined for Japan as a missionary, I was going too. What my friends must have felt about my going to a spot so far out of the world as the Far East, may better be imagined than described. From New York we had to pass through Philadelphia. As compared with modern trains, the railway carriages were very rough and rickety, with seats running along the sides. Passengers on a long journey had to bring hampers of food with them, mostly preserved or dried things. The train porter stowed the hamper away somewhere, and returned it when requested.

On the way to San Francisco we arrived in Philadelphia. That old city is still called a slow place, but if it is slow now, what must it have been then? We hastened on our way to the Pacific Coast. I remember that Omaha was the only station where we could purchase food supplies; there was no town then, nothing like the big place I saw it had grown into eight years afterwards. Then the train stopped at a junction where they said gold was to be found; and while waiting for the next train, we all turned out and began to search for gold. It took us eight days to get across the continent, arriving duly at San Francisco which I then thought a very fine city, so beautifully situated, as it was, on pretty hills. It looked lovely. The chief business of the place then seemed to be shipping, largely in connection with the mines of California.

We were all bound for Japan; but at San Francisco we found no ship ready to take us; and as women then had not distinguished themselves in long-distance swimming, I had to wait until my ship came in. The eight days of anticipation soon passed, and by that time quite a goodly company had collected. Among them, I remember, was Dr. David Murray, on his way to Japan where he established a national

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system of education for the Japanese Government.

NOR can I forget how surprised I was to find that when the steamer did arrive, on which we were to sail, it was a paddle-wheeler, just like the smaller ones we were accustomed to on the Hudson river; and so we had to spend about a month on the wide Pacific listening to those paddle-wheels thunderously pounding the sea all the way. The ship belonged to the old Pacific Mail company, the only line then running across the Pacific from America. The vessel was rather crowded, and accommodation not very comfortable, but a young bride is content with anything, and I thought nothing of it.

For twenty-seven days we pounded along, up and down the heaving swells, with not a solitary sail or hull in sight. Before reaching the coast of Japan we passed through a terrible typhoon, and the ship suffered some breakage. As we finally made Yokohama bay and approached land, we saw that there was no pier, and so we had to anchor outside. Soon the ship was surrounded by a fleet of *sampans*, each manned by one or two men in queer garb: they were wearing those strange straw rain-coats, *mino*, giving them the appearance of porcupines, such coats as we, of course, had never seen before. For a moment I fancied the ship had missed her course and we were about to land in the Fiji islands.

But I soon had a beautiful awakening when I realized that we were actually in Japan; for I saw jinrikishas plodding along the bund; they seemed very slow things to me then, and in no hurry at all. In after years they began to put on speed under western influence. I remember that when I asked foreigners in Yokohama how the 'rickisha could be made to go faster, I was told that all I had to do to get speed was to say *chiki-chiki*, which I subsequently supposed must have been a corruption of *jiki-jiki* or *jiki-ni*, or a misapplication of it, or even an attempt to say *jiji*. (Gee-Gee)

IN those days all foreigners had to live in what was known as a Concession under their own flags, each individual being provided with a passport; and no one was allowed to be outside the compound without special permission. Coming, as we did, from a free country, this restriction seemed to us pretty hard, but we had to get accustomed to it; and as we had plenty to do in trying to learn the Japanese language, we did not find that time hung heavy on our hands. In those days there were no books for studying Japanese. There was only one English-Japanese dictionary. With pencil and notebook we used to go out and listen carefully to what Japanese

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sounds as the ear could catch; and then came home to work over the sounds with our Japanese teacher; and that was how we got the language.

As we were not yet allowed to preach, we had to spend most of the time "practising", which was no doubt very good for us, as well as for the missionary cause; but my husband was most anxious to preach. He discovered in time that the word "preach" was not intended to be taken too liter- were saying, taking down as many ally, and that he would be permitted to "talk" as much as he liked, so long as he did not call it preaching. He could "*talk*" but could not "*discoorse*", as the old Scotchman said; which, indeed, is as far as many a foreigner ever gets in the difficult language. But, as most of the older missionaries know, my husband became one of the most fluent preachers in Japanese. In time we opened schools, and were able to have meeting-houses; and thus the good was sown.

LATER ON we left Tokyo and removed to Nagasaki in Kyushu, the home of Madame Butterfly. We had a mission house beautifully situated on Higashi-yama, from which one had a wonderful view over what is perhaps the most beautiful harbour in the world, the only one approaching it being Rio de Janeiro-Nagasaki has been called the Naples of the Orient, but it is even more beautiful. At night we were often disturbed in our sleep by the thunder of the ships paddling their way into port. As there were many foreign vessels in the harbour, and no proper place for the seamen to go in the evenings or in off-time, we often had them up to our bungalow; and the afternoons frequently saw our veranda full of wardroom officers having tea with us.

Then Madame Butterfly came upon the scene. On the hill opposite ours lived a little tea-house girl; her name was Cho-san, Miss Butterfly. She was so sweet and delicate that everyone was in love with her. In time we learned that she had a lover. That was not so strange, for all tea-house girls have lovers, if they can get and hold them. Cho-san's young man was quite nice, but very temperamental, of a moody, lonely disposition.

One evening there was quite a sensation when it was learned that poor little Cho-san, and her baby, had been deserted. The man had promised to return at a certain time; had even arranged a signal so that Cho-san would know when his ship had come in; but the little girl-wife awaited that signal in vain. Many an hour and many a long night did she peer from her *shoji* over the lovely harbour, but to no purpose: he never returned.

SOME time after this we were in Philadelphia where I saw my brother,

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John Long, who was an author, as he had written some novels; and also something of a playwright. He was much interested in our Japanese experiences; and one night I happened to tell him the story of Cho-san. The spirit of the literary artist was at once aroused in him; and his wife told me that that night her husband sat up till dawn writing. A few days afterwards he showed me what he had composed, and asked my opinion of it. I was to mark the margin of the manuscript where I found anything not true to the life, and he would revise it. I was amazed at the beautifully pathetic story he had made of it. The book was published, and sold like hot cakes.

On issuing the second edition, my brother had a summons from the great David Balasco to come to New York and see him: he proposed that the novel should be dramatized; and they collaborated on it till the task was done, and *Madame Butterfly* was the result. The play proved even a greater success than the novel; for it was presented to a crowded house night after night in New York; and then in Philadelphia it had a long run, many people being turned away for want of room; and so it went around the world.

MADAME BUTTERFLY had thus been successfully on the stage for some years, when the famous Puccini heard of it. He invited my brother to go over to Italy and allow him to make an opera of it, Puccini to set the music. My brother did not go, as he hated a sea voyage; but he consented to the proposal to make an opera; and it was duly produced and became very popular. You may remember that it was in this opera that the famous Caruso starred.

Well, the originals of the drama and the opera are all gone. I alone am left to tell the tale of who Madame Butterfly was, and how she came to be the heroine of one of the most popular dramas and one of the most popular operas, of the days that are no more.

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ECONOMIC SITUATION IN CHINA

By S. Kasai

AFTER twenty years of storm and stress the young Chinese republic is pursuing its way through the year 1931 with fear and trembling; and the next few months will prove epoch-making for that country. The vast mass of the bourgeois of China have been agitating for tariff autonomy for some years; and their hopes are now beginning to take practical shape, the new import tariff schedule having taken effect at the beginning of this year.

China cannot reconstruct her capitalistic system without effecting great changes in the position of the capitalistic Powers already holding interests in the country. In this respect Japan will be particularly affected. Our export trade with that country at present consists mainly of light industrial products and general consumptive materials, while England, America and Germany exploit heavy industrial products as productive materials. It follows that our capitalists have interests somewhat in conflict with the rising capitalism of China; but for English, Americon and German capital the changes in China will prove more beneficial. At least it was announced by the Nationalist Government in China that means were being taken for the protection of industry in China and for the introduction of foreign capital. This will doubtless encourage the operation of light industries in China and thus bring conditions into keener competition with Japan where light industry prevails. This will, moreover, not only lessen the demand for Japanese products, but will create increased demand for manufacturing materials from England, America and Germany.

The utilization of Japanese capital has been narrowed and restricted ever more and more by the decreased purchasing capacity of the masses of the people; and the plentiful supply of raw materials at the disposal of China will render Japanese competition all the more difficult. In the past every political and economic change in China has reacted on Japanese industry in a more or less unfavourable manner, and this will probably be even more so in future.

I

THE course which Chinese capitalistic economy will take during the present year is a problem of vital importance to Japan. Light can be thrown on the problem only by a careful study of China's economic

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history. It is obvious that Chinese capitalists were deeply involved in the changes of last year. The various nations most concerned in the commercial future of China made some economic attempts in the form of capital and trade to face the heavy decline in silver, while defective crops threatened millions with starvation, and the millitary clique was spending untold millions of money and slaughtering more than 300,000 people. Thus China suffered above measure in every way. But even these evils were in some degree but an extension of the financial panic affecting the rest of the world, a sort of third phenomenon, as it were. Consequently, in order to forecast the economic future of China, it will not do to consider China alone. But the study of this subject as a world question is beyond the scope of a brief article like this.

The question of silver, however, may be taken as an example of the problems that have to be faced. The unprecentedly heavy drop in silver brought down the foreign exchanges in China, and ought to have impeded the importation of foreign goods while stimulating the export of Chinese goods; but while cotton spinning and Portland cement experienced some activity, any general activity was hindered by the general decline in purchasing power. This checking of economic activity by instability of exchange and fluctuation of money value more than offset any profit that ensued from other sources.

II

THE Chinese cotton spinning industry has been suffering from the pressure of competition brought to bear upon it by its Japanese rival industry in China. But the crisis in Chinese agricultural village economy has greatly lessened the consumption of cotton goods among the masses, and some spinning companies at the end of 1930 had to curtail output. The situation is not likely to improve very much during the present year.

Last year Chinese silk found increasing export to America, but the American demand soon declined and the Chinese product disappeared, while Japanese silk suffered heavy depreciation. Thus the Chinese silk mills went through an even greater panic than was experienced in Japan. Nor is this situation likely to improve very much in the near future. As it is a world tendency, China herself is unable to do anything towards ameliorating the situation.

The Chinese flour industry is menaced by the dumping of foreign imports. Even the trade in tea and earthenware remains inactive, while the tobacco industry cannot meet foreign competition. The Swedish Match Trust completely controls that industry in

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China, while the sugar industry is unable to develop without State protection. The Portland Cement industry is in a far more favourable position than any of those above mentioned, because the material is a local product in plenty, and the method of manufacture is simple, while labour is cheap. The foreign article is handicapped by heavy freight rates. For cement, too, there is a steady and increasing demand owing to the development of engineering enterprises at a time when such investment is the safest and silver low, with commodity prices unsteady.

III

ANOTHER very important question is whether the new import tariff will do much toward revolutionizing Chinese economics. The new tariff is supposed to protect domestic industry from all foreign competition. But so far the outlook is not promising. The new tariff may do something toward the revolution of light industry, but beyond that not much can be anticipated, while several adverse factors have to be faced. The Nationalist Government promises protection to foreign capital, but that will probably be invested in forms beyond the power of the government to control, while the Capitalistic Powers operating in China will exercise greater influence than ever. And if foreign capital is brought in to compete with domestic capital, will that be for the good of the country, while the process discourages the importation of foreign merchandise?

This is seen in the case of Japanese capital invested in the spinning industry in China. Japanese mills have between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000 spindles, or about one half the number under Chinese control; and the Japanese mills are steadily extending, adding more than 100,000 spindles in 1931; and this despite the boycott of Japanese goods. Indeed the profits of the Japanese mills in China have been greater than the mills in Japan. Although higher wages are paid in the Japanese mills in China than in the Chinese mills, yet the cost per unit of products is lower in the Japanese mills, owing to more scientific rationalization in the latter.

Japanese capital invested in other than spinning industry in China is increasing rapidly, especially was this so in 1930 in anticipation of the new Chinese tariff which was expected to reduce imports. Most of this new capital was invested in small factories for the production of articles of general consumption, and was in direct competition with Chinese undertakings. American, English and German capital is also finding its way to China, invested mainly in harbours, aeroplane courses, wireless telegraphy, sumbmarine cable works, or in the form of political or economic loans. The American-English-Canadian Consortium lately agitat-

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ed, with a view ostensibly to check the decline in silver, was in reality only an attempt to lessen panic and economic depression at home by promoting the export of excessive products to China. In this way foreign capitalists will make steady inroads into the economic mechanism of China, and at the same time dump their excessive production on that country.

IV

How is the inexperienced capitalism of China going to deal with such a situation as this? It is not likely that young China, however self-confident and ambitious, will prove equal to the task of facing such a complex situation as the present, especially as the whole world is thus puzzled. Though the movement for emancipation of the industrial proletariat in China is stationary, and even suppressed, the Chinese communists have established 19 Soviet centres, all menacing Chinese capitalism. The chronic agricultural unrest makes an extremely unfavourable area for the development of the bourgeois class that young China is now trying to promote. Crowds of starving people will crowd into the towns swelling the ranks of industry and maintaining capitalism, while a land revolution will be promoted to the undoing of the local magnates and country gentry in the rural villages.

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THE BOYS' FESTIVAL

By M. Ouchi

AT the beginning of May you will find paper or silk carp, large and small, black and red, fixed at the tops of long poles erected by the front doors or in the back yards of houses, in the city as well as in the country, flying high up in the serene sky of spring, their golden scales glittering in the bright sunbeams. They are in celebration of the Boys' Festival, one of the curious and time-honoured annual functions of Japan, which is observed in rivalry with the Doll's Festival or *Hina-Matsuri* for girls.

The Boys' Festival Day is fixed by general custom on the Fifth of May every year, while the Third of March is selected for the day on which girls enjoy their merry fête. Sometimes these paper or silk carp measure over twenty feet long each, very elaborately coloured; and at the top of the pole a pair of beautiful arrow-radiating wheels revolve in the air. It is because the carp is generally considered a masculine, energetic and well-shaped fish that it becomes the symbol of lively boyhood. Besides, this decorative carp is a sort of streamer or *nobori* in Japanese, the pronunciation of which connotes 'soaring' or 'swimming up,' for the carp is stout and courageous enough to swim up a cataract, however swiftly it may fall. So, in order to train boys to be as daring as this fish and rise to prominence in the world in defiance of all obstacles, this symbolism is traditionally adopted. In a well-to-do family carp equivalent in number to its children are hoisted, and it is a plendid sight to see them flying in the air in a regular file.

The outdoor decoration is not all; enter the house and reach the sitting room or parlour, and you will find there various kinds of dolls and toys arranged on a stepped dais. As the festival is for boys, the dolls and toys necessarily consist of those of masculine nature: armoured warriors; Kintaro, a popular juvenile hero in legend, playing with a black bear; Shoki, the valiant soldier of ancient China who is said to have conquered demons; armour and helmets, swords, bows and arrows, sabres, armour-chests, and so on.

Chinese Origin

WHETHER the Boys' Festival Day which is otherwise called the *Tango* Fête is the first Horse-day of May, according to the sexagerary circle consisting of twelve different animals, *go* being taken as meaning a 'horse,' or the fifth day of the month, *go* in this case signifying 'five,' there is no authentic record to rely upon. But it is

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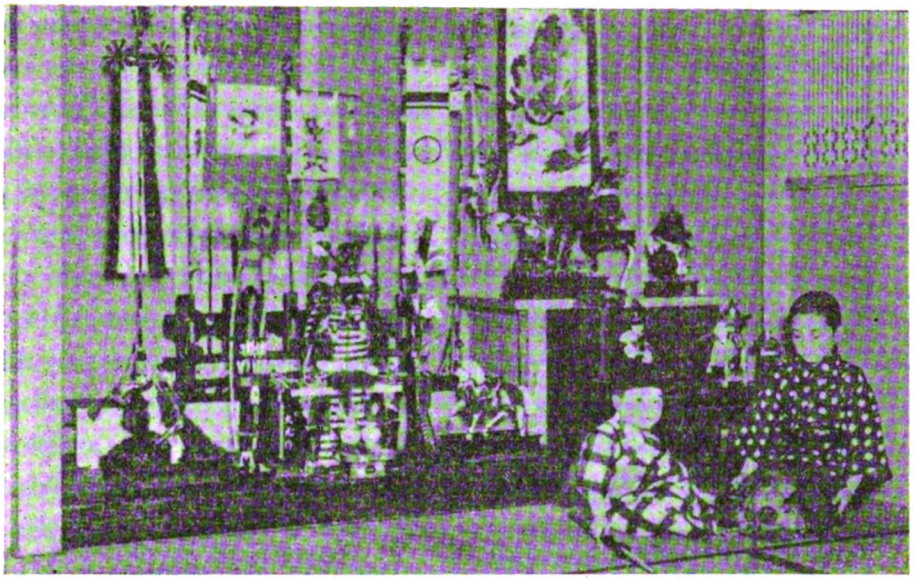

indisputable that this custom was first introduced from China. As to the Chinese origin, however, there is some diveregence of opinion, and two views are rather widely accepted in Japan.

According to one, the custom traces back to the Soo Dynasty of China. During that period there lived a loyalist named Kou Yuan, who committed suicide by throwing himself into the River Peh-lo in martyrdom to the Emperor on the fifth of May. The people showed profound sympathy over his tragic death and ever afterwards made it a custom to fill a bamboo tube with rice and throw it into the water to console his departed soul. On the other hand, it is said that his bereaved sister made *chimaki* or rice dumplings wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves, which she offered to her brother's spirit. In later days people followed her example and were ac customed to make rice dumplings on the Fifth of May. This is the reason why even today the Boys' Festival is associated with the food, the day being chosen specially in honour of boys.

The other narrative runs: in far older times there was a boy called Kao Chin in China. He was naturally very cross. Once he was about to sail in a boat when a tempest capsized it and he was drowned. Suddenly he was metamorphosed into a most ill-natured Naiad and began to annoy people. A man made his appearance on the scene, bound him up with five-colour strings, as if a rice dumpling were wrapped up, and threw him into the sea. The demon was immediately transformed into a five-colour dragon and ascended to Heaven. And, ever since then, he caused no injury to men. The event occurred on

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May Fifth. The custom of offering rice dumplings wrapped in bamboo blades to the Deity is said to have originated in this episode. At any rate, people are accustomed to take *chimaki* in celebration of the Boy's Festival. In Japan it is superstitiously believed that *chimaki* as food is good for getting rid of the poison of venomous serpents or guarding oneself against poisonous insects, on the ground that its shape resembles that of a snake.

Iris in Association with the Festival

How and when was the custom of celebrating May Fifth each year transplanted to Japan and through what process the Boys' Festival added to the other four Annual Fêtes? As no literature refers to it, we are still in doubt. However, there is one thing of no small interest. It is the use of the iris for various purposes on the occasion of this Boys' Festival.

According to the *Zoku-Nihongi*, one of the most ancient historical records on Japan, Vol. XVII., on May 5th, the 19th year of Tembyo (747 A.D.) the Emperor proceeded to the Southern Courtyard and honoured a *yabusamé*, a kind of polo, and a horse race with the Imperial presence. On that occasion the retired Emperor, father of the reigning ruler, solemnly declared: "The old custom of wearing a wig made of iris leaves at court on such an occasion as this seems not to be observed now. Hereafter nobody will be admitted to the Imperial Court unless wearing an iris-leaf wig." As the "retired Emperor" in this book refers to the Forty-fifth Emperor Shômu who reigned some 1,200 years ago, and the wig made of iris is mentioned in an old poem, we can safely surmise that the Fifth of May had been reserved specially for celebration since olden times. Particularly in the Heian and Tokugawa Periods it seems that the day was considered very important from a ritual point of view. In the Tokugawa Era so much importance was attached to the ceremony that feudal lords were ordered by the Shogunate Government to attend Court for it, wearing hempen garments. Strange as it may seem, the summer dress was good for the season according to the lunar calendar.

In the Engi Code providing for ceremonial details it is prescribed that "Court dignitaries should put on an iris-leaf wig," and "the Emperor makes his appearance at court with an iris-leaf wig on." According to the same Code, two days previous to the Fête, a palanquin loaded with iris, sweet flags, mugworts and other plants was drawn into the Imperial Court, those plants being used to make medicine balls (*kusudama*); on the following day, that is on the eve of the festival, the roofs of the Palaces were thatched with iris leaves. The custom of that-

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ching dwellings with iris leaves had been confined only to the Imperial Household until the Heian Period when it became popularized and a private individual's house followed the example. On the other hand, it seems that the custom of wearing wigs made of iris leaves went gradually out of use. Today if you go to the country you will find a bundle of iris leaves put on the roof of a rural cottage and a rustic girl with an iris in her hair. These are the relics of the ancient manner.

Preventing Epidemics

THE reason for using iris leaves for such various purposes is very interesting. The plant is universally believed in Japan to be effctive against plagues and calamities. Therefore, when one takes a medicine ball or *kusudama*, (pills with the plant as raw material) one is able to avert infectious diseases. It is for the same reason that an iris-leaf wig was worn in days of yore. Secondly, as the iris is a water-plant it is generally considered as efficacious for avoiding fire, especially in May which is remarkable as a month when fires are frequent; on which ground the custom of thatching roofs with iris leaves prevailed. Besides, the brewing of iris-wine, a medicine made of iris roots dipped in wine, and the putting of iris leaves in public bath-tubs on May Fifth, are to be traced to the same popular notion.

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TOKYO KITCHENS

Diet of Fish and Greens

By M. OUCHI

PROBABLY no people in the world are so found of a fish diet as the Japanese. Not to speak of elaborate dinners given by wealthy epicures with splendid dishes of fish cooked in various ways, even a poor hand-to-mouth workman's home never lacks fish, scanty through it be, on the supper table every night. In fact, fish has been one of the staple articles of food for the Japanese from days of yore. This may be principally due to the abundance of fish which are caught all the year round in the seas by which the country is surrounded. Moreover, because the country lies north-east to south-west, it is blest with both cold and warm currents whice supply varieties of fish together with many other marine products. It is no exaggeration to say that almost all kinds of fish can be obtained from Japan's neighbouring waters.

" Don't try to take an early bonito, if at all you ask its price," runs a familiar saying in Tokyo. The Japanese people, particularly Tokyoites, are so fond of fish in season that they vie with one another in testing any fish in season as early as possible, it does not matter however dear it may be.

There is, however, another reason justifying the Japanese preference for fish to animal flesh; that is, fish for food are of many more different kinds than meat: those from the sea, from rivers, and from lakes and swamps. As for animal meat, even if it be a favourite of the Westerners, it is limited to beef, pork and mutton, with chicken and game added to the list. It is, therefore, only through varied methods of cooking that animal meat and chicken make delicious dishes; and however skilfully cooked, the flavour of meat itself remains that of meat. On the contrary, hundreds of kinds of fish, varying with the seasons, may be served on the table, and the variety itself makes dishes all the more appetizing. Furthermore, fish-dishes look very attractive, especially when raw fish is used by the Japanese, in the face of the Western and Chinese preference for fried or broiled fish: So that fish attracts the eaters' taste to a considerable degree, so long as sight has much to do with the taste of a meal. At any rate, fish is utterly inseparable from the daily life of the Japanese nation.

Simultaneously with, or in preference to fish great stress is placed on the supply of vegetables, since they are one

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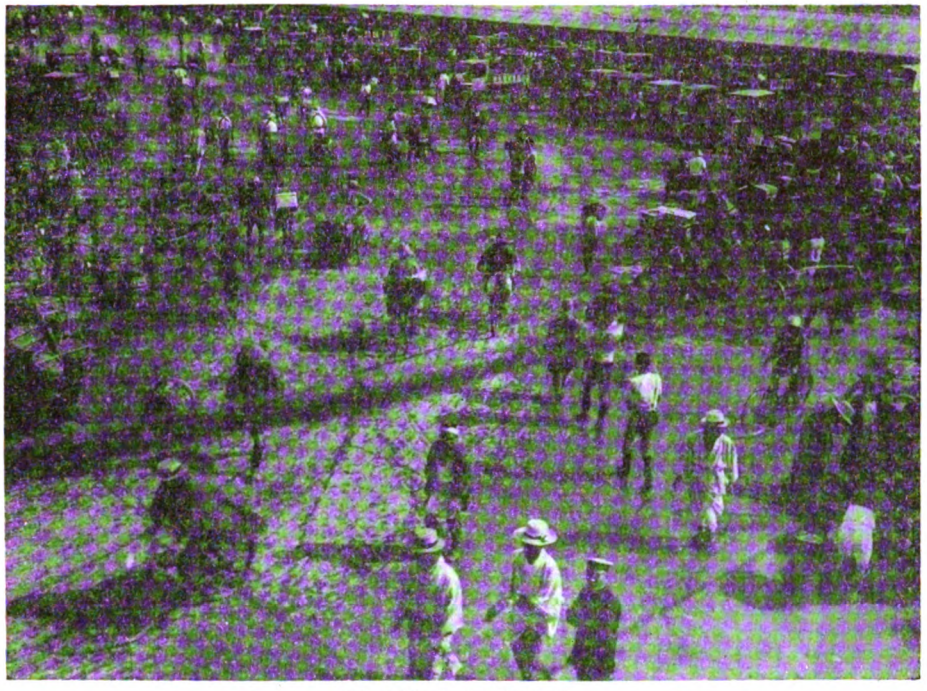

Fish Markets, Tsukiji

of the principal foods rather than to be regarded as side dishes taken with rice. Standing abreast with rice and other cereals, it is no wonder that good or or bad vegetable crops directly affect all the people's livelihood.

NEEDLESS TO SAY so far as the Japanese nation is concerned, it is now decidedly proved that the people can live on vegetables and cereals even to the exclusion of of flesh and fish. Take Buddhist priests for example. Most of them live exclusively on rice and vegetables, leading a healthy and happy life; and, curious as it may seem, longevity is more often found among them than among laymen. Historically speaking, the Japanese are a vegetarian race. According to mythological legends, the race avoided flesh-eating; but down to the establishment of the terrestrial empire the Yamato race became inclined to take animal meat. However, toward the reign of the 45th Emperor Shômu (724-728 A. D.), when the Great Image of Buddha was erected at Nara, to kill and eat swine and chickens came to be prohibited by law by reason of the Buddhist doctrine, with the propagation and increase of influence of that religion. A necessary result was the custom of avoiding animal flesh for food, although to eat fish was tolerated and it was only since the Meiji Restoration sixty-four years ago that the habit of eating animal meat has been resumed again. But nobody can deny that even today

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the Japanese people, generally speaking, are vegetarians.

It may be of some interest to peep into the kitchens of Tokyo, and the fish and green vegetable markets in the Metropolis to see how Tokyoites are supplied day after day with fresh fish and greens.

Take Tsukiji Creek by which the Tokyo main fish market is situated! Visit the place early in the morning. What fishy smells and what a noisy, lively scene! Amidst this medley many kinds of fish jump up and down sprightly in baskets and pails. Even in the severest cold young fishmongers never flinch, nay, the more violentl the cold the more vivified become the lads. In the small hours of the morning long before daybreak motor-trucks, wagons and rear-cars come upon the scene. For a while the cries of coolies and passwords for transaction are intermingled with the steaming breath of youngmen in quilted coats (*hanten*) until the spacious grounds in front of the sheds present a scene of hustling and bustling.

Loads which arrive at the piers at midnight are transshipped from the consigners to the wholesalers, and, then, from the latter to the brokers. While Tokyo is still sound asleep, unloaded fish are distributed to the agents on whose stores they are displayed. Now transactions between the agents and marketers begin. Each broker has his regular customers with whom negotiations go on. "These flat-fish are the last stock. Let's give them to you into the bargain. Look! They are so lively. Bargaining should be active!" So shouting, brokers make sales in a twinkling.

As for market prices, they are settled by mutual agreement of brokers and marketers. The latter consist of retailers, caterers, restaurant-owners, cooks of public eating-houses, and what not.

As mutual understanding settles the quotation, earlier marketers may make purchases at higher prices, while late comers are fortunate enough to get the same goods at far lower rates. All of them with lively shouts return to their shops on trucks fully loaded with fresh fish or dragging wagons in which goods are piled mountain-high, through the streets of morning. In this manner, fish handed over to consumers in general from fishers, consigners, wholesalers, agents, and retailers, in their order, so as at last to reach our private kitchens.

At the Tsukiji Fish Market 600 tons of fish on an average are daily moved, roughly valued at Yen 150,000. Such is the enormous quantity of fish consumed by Tokyo everyday. How many, too, are the workers: 18 wholesalers, 753 broker-wholesalers and 523 brokers are busily engaged. Taking into account 4 men on an average employed

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Green Market, Akibahara

by each, the aggregate number reaches 5,000 approximately. Besides, there are 239 coolies called *koage*, unloading ships, 623 *karuko* or carriers who convey cargo from brokers to rendezvous of marketers *shiomachi-chaya*), 52 forwarding agents and 198 proprietors of the rendezvous. The marketers range from 25,000 to 30,000 every morning. In short, people who start to work in the market as soon as the day breaks number as may as 30,000 to 40,000.

In these days, however, some stores are closed to business owing to the general slackness of trade necessarily resulting in a slump of market-prices and bad sales.

The chilling blasts of severe winter shiver them with the cold, and their cheeks blush as if they were young maidens. But they are not young girls; they are men who throng the green market of Tokyo early in the morning in front of Akihabara Station, unrivalled in all the Orient in respect of its large scale. White radishes, crimson apples, yellow bananas, greens in general, carrots, lotus root, onions, cabbage, oranges, etc.,: all the vegetables and fruits which can be obtained at greengrocers' are first dealt in at this model market. Retailers hurry to and for and within a few hours they finish

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their transactions and return to their respective stores with full loads of vegetables and fruits in trucks and wagons.

Peasants in the neighbouring villages of Tokyo drag their own carts, with their young daughters wearing a pair of black leggings, on *tabi*-stocking feet, and covering their dressed hair with a white towel. As early as three or four o'clock in the morning those rustics already reach the market and negotiate with wholesale dealers. Bargaining starts at six o'clock. These goods, together with freight carried by rail or by sea from every region of the counrty, are wholesaled to brokers or directly to greengrocers. Similar to fish, the quotation is fixed through mutual negotiation. Sometimes, owing to nasty weather, the neighbouring farmers are blocked on their way to market, there is then a sudden rise of prices. On such days no remarkable fluctuation of the prices of fruits forwarded by train is found, there being less marketing than in ordinary days. Generally speaking, vegetables always lead in the up-and-down of quotation.

There are some fifty green markets in and around the Metropolis, including large ones at Kanda, Koto and Kyobashi in the city. The Akihabara Market in Kanda Ward in the city, an imposing ferro-concrete building covering an area of over 10,200 *tsubo*, is said to be the largest in the Orient. People having business with it number more than 5,000 : 217 wholesalers, 170 brokers, 40 quasi-broker, *nageshi* as they are commonly called ; some 500 dealers in canned food, pickles, eggs, dried vegetables and so forth, and over 3,000 retailers. To this list may be added a number of *chaya* or rendezvous proprietors and forwarding agents.

Daily transactions amount to some 45,000 yen. January, February and March are rather slack months, from the beginning of April the market getting active. This year presents a big drop in quotations, nearly one-third of the usual market prices, a severe blow to peasants in general. However, the Akihabara Market does not belie its name as the greatest in the East ; in face of the general slump it always presents a bustling scene barely allowing elbow-room.

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TOKYO TO THE SEA

New Ways to New Scenes

By T. Hashimoto

RESIDENTS of Tokyo and vicinity, as well as tourists, are beginning to wake up to the fact that two electric railways, opened up, bring the Capital within easy reach of the sea; and these lines are through a new district of great historical and scenic importance.

I

The Kei-Hin Electric Railway

The Kei-Hin Electric Railway, known in Japanese as the *Keihin Denki Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaisha*, is the older of the suburban lines; and since its opening has continued on a steady economic basis, undertaking not only the ordinary railway services, but engaging in omnibus traffic, and real estate management along its line as well.

A pleasing feature of this line, that distinguishes it from others, is that it runs through very interesting country, connecting Tokyo and Yokohama. By taking the Kei-Hin one passes through an ever-expanding industrial district, including the cities of Omori and Kawasaki, and Tsurumi, covering a distance of over 28 kilometres, and affording glimpses of several beauty spots and historical scenes.

First, there is Haneda, the new international airport, which is a place of great interest. Situated near Haneda is Kamata which is noted as the Hollywood of Japan, a place extensively producing Japanese films. At Haneda, too, is the famous Anamori Inari Shrine dedicated to the Deity who presides over agriculture, and where many worshippers come every year to venerate the god of rice. Further west, across the river, rises the great Heigenji, the chief temple of Kawasaki, known as the Kawasaki Daishi in popular parlance, where thousands of worshippers venerate the spirit of the founder.

Kawasaki in itself is an interesting place on account of its rapid development, and the increasing number of industrial establishments that have built their works there, including the Columbia Gramaphone Company, some big cotton mills and confectionary factories. Then next to Kawasaki, and not a very great distance, is the interesting town of Tsurumi, now included in Greater Yokohama, like which place it has risen from its ashes after the great earthquake of 1923. Many branches of industry are represented in Tsurumi. But the places of histroic interest attract the traveller still more; and among these, there is the famous

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Budbhist temple known as the Sojiji, the chief foundation of the Sodoshu Sect. Adjoining the temple grounds is the beautiful Kagetsu-en Gardens where the visitor is afforded facility for every form of recreation; it is a paradise for children on Sundays and holidays. Great houses like the Mitsui, as well as the Asano Shipyards, have done much for the establishment of Tsurumi as a prosperous town, to say nothing of what the Kei-Hin Electric Railway has done.

The President of the board of directors of the Kei-Hin Electric Railway, Mr. Gunshiro Mochizuki, is one of the leading business magnates of Japan, and next comes the President, Mr. Danroku Shono, who was a high official of the Department of Imperial Railways and Director of transportation under the Government-General of Formosa, before being appointed President of the Kei-Hin Railway. Another important official of the Company is Mr. Shigesuke Komoda, managing director, also formerly a high official in in the Imperial Government railway service.

II

Shonan Electric Railway

Having reached Yokohama by the above railway, one may continue on the way to the sea by taking the Shonan line from Yokohama down through the beautiful Miura peninsula, among great green hills, and with fine sea views nearly all the way. At Yokohama Station one takes a bus which brings one in five minutes to the Shonan Station, in Yokohama. This line will soon be connected directly with Yokohama Station by its own rails, and then one can go without change from Tokyo to Yokohama or Uraga, in the Miura peninsula, or on to Dzushi and Hayama, all places of great scenic interest.

The carriages of the Shonan line are extremely comfortable, and their large glass windows afford ample opportunity for passengers to enjoy the scenery along the route. And places of great beauty and historic interest are scattered all along the line. After leaving Yokohama the route passes through Sugita, the noted plum blossom resort; then comes Tomioka, an ideal bathing spot in view of the green hills and blue sea. The next stop is Kanazawa, a place of historic importance, with the oldest library in Japan, consisting of classical works of priceless value. To stop off there is well worth while; one should take in the famous eight beauty spots of Kanazawa, as they are called. A fine view of them can be had from Mount Gongen. Then comes Yokosuka, Japan's famous naval station. Not far from the station lie the remains of Admiral Togo's historic battleship, the *Mikasa*, in which he won the Battle of the Japan Sea. Futher on lies the Oppama aerodrome. By ascending a

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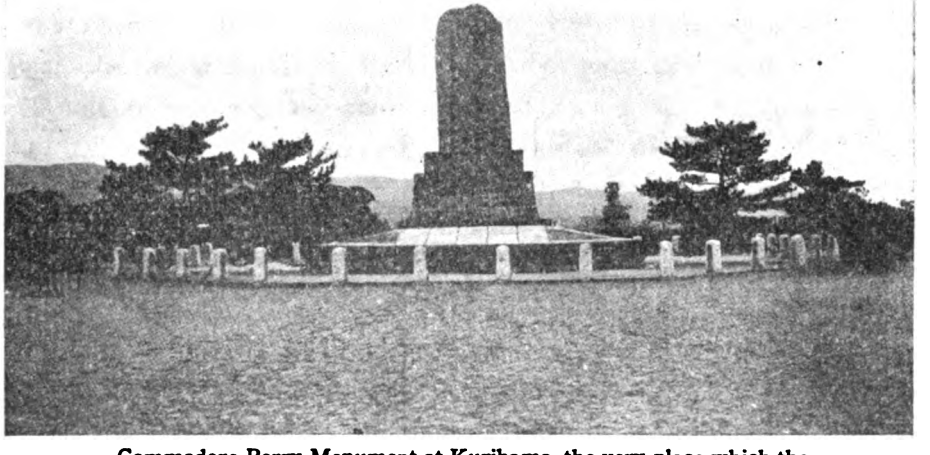
hill from Hemmi Station one comes to the Anjin, the tomb of Will Adams, that remarkable Englishman, the first of his race to set foot in Japan, where he remained from 1600 until his death some 20 years later. The next stop is at Uraga, situated on a beautiful bay, near which is Kurihama where the monument to Commodore Perry is seen; and the place is noted, too, for its sea-bathing.

This fine scenic railway line is in affiliation with the Kei-Hin line; and the President of the latter, Mr. Danroku Shono, is managing director of the Shonan line. The president of the Board of Directors is Mr. Ryutaro Nomura, a noted railway man, having been formerly vice-president of the Imperial Government Railway Board and president of the South Manchuria Railway. In addition to regular railway traffic, the Company undertakes omnibus services and the management of real estate for residents along the route.



Commodore Perry Monument at Kurihama, the very place which the American 'Black Fleet' visited some 70 years ago, which caused Japan to open her door to foreign intercourse.

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EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES OF TOKYO

I. Outline

THE City of Tokyo is no less the centre of civilization and education in Japan than it is the nation's political and economic centre. The epoch-making civilization of the Meiji and Taisho eras, built on the foundation laid during the 300 peaceful years of the Tokugawa régime, remarkably improved the educational facilities in Tokyo as well as in other sections of the country; and at present Government, as well as public and private schools, in the City of Tokyo, not including those in the suburbs, number 682, having 438,208 pupils. Besides the school educational facilities, libraries and other social educational equipment have attained a steady development in recent years. The educational facilities operated by the Tokyo Municipality consist principally of primary schools, primary night schools and elementary business schools, and partly of kindergartens, middle schools, girls' high schools, commercial schools, and dumb and other schools, numbering 343 in all; and being a local self-governing body, the Municipality has almost nothing to do with college and university education. For social education, the City possesses and operates libraries, young men's training schools, a Self-Government Hall and the signal sirens, and temporary training schools, lectures, exhibitions, concerts, cinemas, physical training schools, etc., making itself always an educational leader of her citizens.

The business side of these educational facilities is managed by the Education Bureau, established in the City Office under the Mayor. This bureau is sub-divided into the Section on School Affairs, the Section on School Inspection and the Section on Social Education. At a yearly cost of about 16,000,000 yen, the Municipal authorities devote their energies to the improvement and development of educational enterprise, taking advantage of the complete reconstruction of the city after the great earthquake.

2. Fundamental Principles of Tokyo Education

(1) *Educational Policy of the Municipality.*—The fundamental policy guiding the improvement of education in the Municipality may be summarized as follows:

To cultivate the spirit of veneration for the Imperial Throne among the citizens.

To cultivate in the people a sense of

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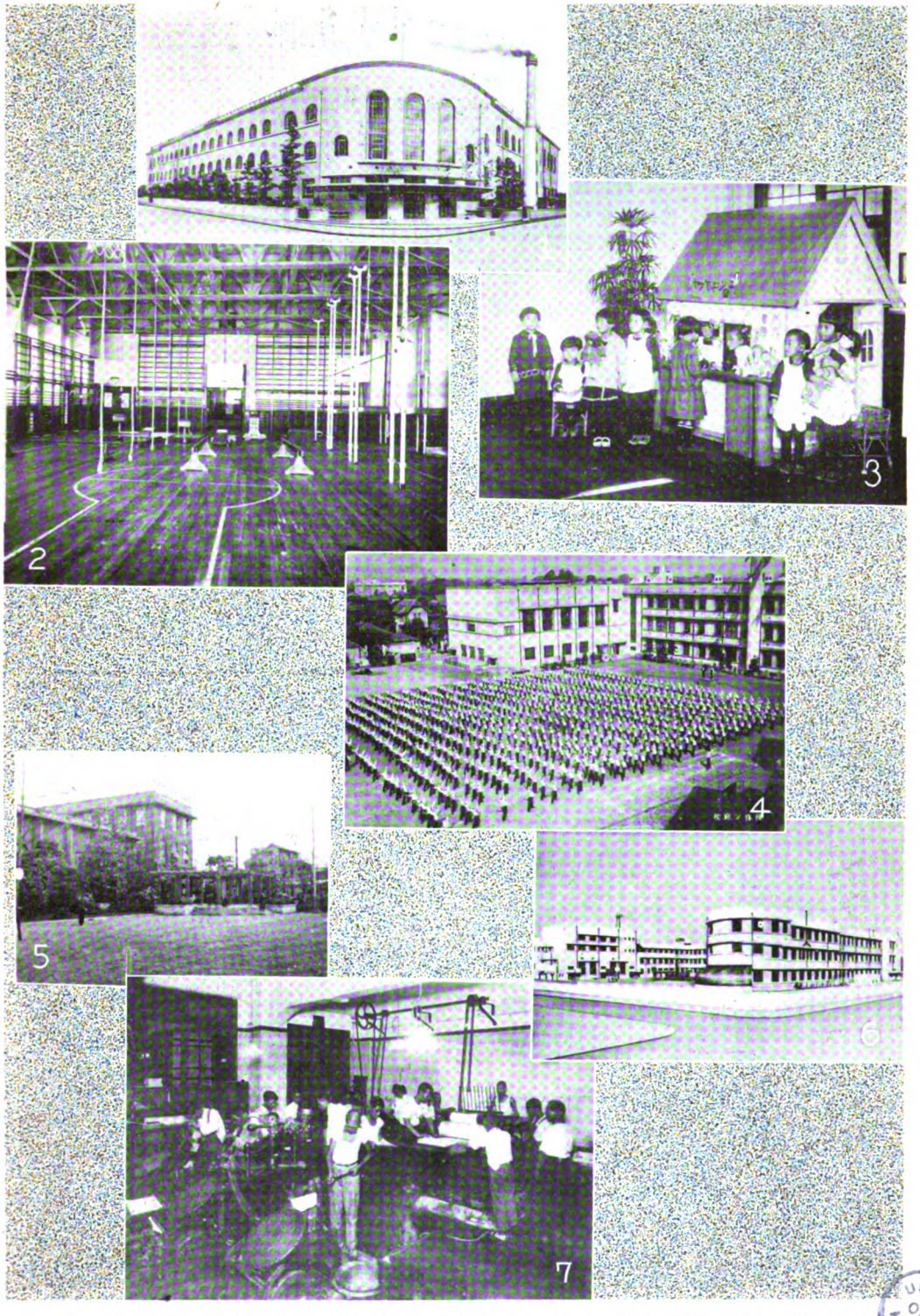

1. A Primary school. 2. A play-room. 3. Kindergarten pupils. 4. The Tokyo Municipal 1st Middle School and its Boys. 5. The Petty Garden attached to the Senzoku Primary School. 6. The First Tokyo Municipal Girls' Higher School. 7. Practising printing by boys of the Tokyo Municipal Business School.

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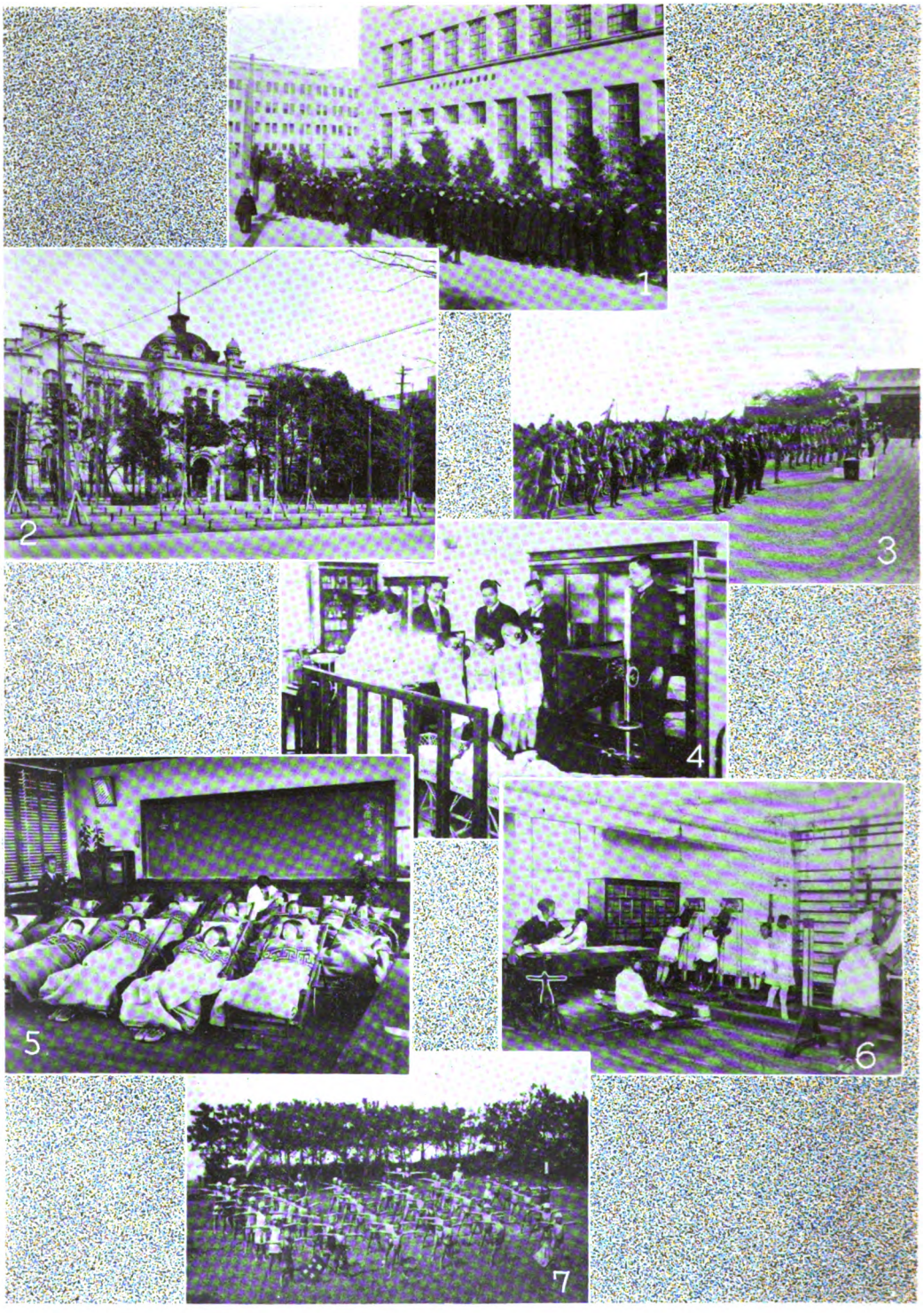

1. Tokyo Municipal Surugadai Public Library. 2. Tokyo Municipal Hibiya Public Library. 3. Tokyo Boy Scouts celebrating the birth of the Imperial Princess. 4. Treatment by helio-lamps. 5. Napping. 6. Improving the physique. 7. Summer sea-side school children.

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citizenship representative of the Imperial Capital, so that they will love their city.

To make the important position of Tokyo clear to the world and to further the cultivation of an international spirit.

To cultivate the spirit of self-government and to promote training in citizenship.

To cultivate the spirit of sacrifice and social service and to enhance the national spirit of give-and-take.

To warn the citizens against frivolous fashions and to encourage habits of frugality and perseverence among citizens.

To promote the encouragement of sanitation and physical culture among citizens and to strive to improve the physical standard of the children.

To strive to improve class teaching, with special regard to the individuality and circumstances of the children.

To respect the voluntary activities of the children and to strive to cultivate a creative attitude among them.

To cultivate the spirit of reverence among the children and to strive to build up an aesthetic sentiment among them.

To increase the practicability of teaching and to promote a closer relationship of education with practical life.

To cultivate the habit of labour among the citizens and to lead them in finding employment.

The Municipal authorities, seizing the opportunity afforded by the complete reconstruction of the capital in March, 1930, issued in April the same year an Educational Prospectus of the New Metropolis, setting forth a course of education on the basis of the abovementioned policy, and attaching special importance to the following three points of education, to which they call the attention of the educational faculties in the city :

(2) *Three Main Principles of Metropolitan Education :*

a. Thoroughness.—The Tokyo System of education has for its objects the complete training of citizens as subjects of the Empire and as members of society, besides as citizens. In other words, they must cultivate national convictions as subjects of the Empire of Japan, and morality as members of society, and be trained in conduct as citizens, making themselves the possessors of a character and personality worthy of the Capital. For this object, it is necessary to take into consideration the history and existing status of Tokyo as the Metropolis of the Empire, its aspirations and other important provincial conditions, on the sound basis of which a worthy public spirit may be cultivated so that the citizens may evince high personality and morality. This cultivation should be given thoroughly to the masses by social educational facilities, while its full

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development is planned by school education.

b. Practical education.—Education should be always advanced following the tendency of the age to meet the keen demands of the world. Practical education must not be interpreted simply in a sense of utilitarianism, but must be in close association with life and its socialization. From this viewpoint, the present day education should be shifted from abstract intellectualism to objective human activity. To this end the self-activity and self-judgment of the children should be respected, and the habit of labour cultivated among them, based on work in school and home. At the same time, efforts should be made to put in practice the so-called complete human education on the principle of training originality.

The Tokyo Municipal educational authorities, make a point of encouraging individual talent in the school children, improving them physically, having regard to organic unification in the learning of the lessons, and preparing them thoroughly for a profession, in addition to which the high primary school system is improved and the supplementary education encouraged.

c. Increased efficiency.—Education has made geat strides of late years, for which one of the most important reasons is that education came to be considered scientifically. The basic science of education has grown rapidly of late. These branches of science must be thoroughly studied so that they may be applied practically to school education to increase its efficiency. Actually, the existing school education has not a few things in school and class management and in teaching, which are either useless or tedious. These things must be either removed or improved for the sake of increased efficiency. The educational authorities carefully consider these subjects so as to make school education more effective than at present.

Education in the reconstructed Metrepolis emphasizes thoroughness in the education of citizenship, and the practicalness and enhanced efficiency, and urges a more thorough realization of the above-mentioned fundamental policy.

3. School Education

(1) *Primary schools.*—There are at present in Tokyo 181 ordinary primary schools, 5 ordinary and high primary schools and 19 high primary schools, making a total of 205. The total number of pupils in these schools is 210,200 and of their teachers 4,980. In the earthquake 117 schools were destroyed, but they were all re-built, completing the primary school system in Tokyo. These new school buildings are all four-storied and ferro-concrete, being complete with heating, electric lighting, water-works, gas and sanitary

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arrangements. Their playgrounds are paved. They have the various facilities for sport, sand places, pools, etc. There are also places reserved for keeping small animals, birds and fish. Besides the ordinary class-rooms, there are special rooms for manual training, lessons on science, housekeeping work, needlework, music, etc., and specimen rooms for geography, history and natural history, a libraries, rooms for preparatory courses, rooms for lessons in etiquette, and sanitation. The schools are thus completely equipped and up-to-date, and supplied adequately with education materials. Every effort is being made by the faculties to leave nothing undone for the most effective teaching. Most of the schools are adjoined by good small public gardens, which serve as resting places of the citizens as well as children's playgrounds. These gardens also furnish materials for the teaching of botany and natural history in the text-books, benefitting considerably the teachers.

The re-built primary schools each cost for erection from 300,000 to 700,000 yen, the total cost borne by the Municipality amounting to over 41,000,000 yen. All other primary schools are to be re-constructed along the same lines. The ordinary expenditure of a primary school of the Municipality consists in salaries, lodging allowance, bonuses, etc. to the faculty, which are borne by the Municipality, while the expenditure on supplies, etc. is paid by the local educational district. These items of expenditure come yearly to 8,446,000 yen, which works out at 40.80 yen per pupil.

Everything possible is done to encourage school attendance. Each city has its poorer quarters. There is a pretty large number of poor homes in Tokyo, too. The utmost efforts are being made by the Municipal authorities as a self-governing body to have the children of these poor families given compulsory education so as to spread and enhance national education.

Since 1902, 11 special primary schools have been maintained for these poor children, to systematically encourage school attendance, with quite successful results. In the last twenty-five years, current thought greatly changed, producing a tendency, which made it inadvisable to specially treat children of the poor in the special schools. Moreover, the great earthquake in 1923 largely shifted the poor quarters so that with the special primary schools in the past it was thought impossible to realize satisfactorily the original purpose. So, in 1926, these schools were merged into the ordinary primary school system. Since then, inquiries have been made steadily as to the children to be protected, and they have been given text-books, other school requisites, and even clothing and lunch gratis,

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according to the extent of poverty, encouraging their school attendance as much as possible.

For the fiscal year 1930-1931, 100,000 yen was expended by the Municipality, and about 20,000 yen was contributed. With this money 2,713 children were given text-books and other requisites, 6,541 children clothing in addition, and 1,590 children lunch, too, making a total of 9,254.

(2) *Primary night schools.*—In May, 1906 the Municipal authorities established a number of primary night schools for those poor children who worked for their parents during the day, or served as apprentices in shops or workshops, without being able to attend school. This school course covered a period of three years; and the pupils being given lessons similar to the ordinary primary school, were recognized as finishing the compulsory education. The system has been kept up since then, and at present there are 42 schools with 4,280 pupils.

(3) *Kindergartens.* — All public kindergartens in Tokyo are managed by the wards and not by the Municipality, for the reason that they have not made such marked development as the primary schools. There are at present twenty-five public kindergartens in the city, with 3,077 pupils. All of them belong to primary schools, except six, which are independent. Besides, there are sixty-four private kindergartens.

(4) *Middle schools.*—For secondary education, one commercial school was established in 1906 and one girls' high school in 1912. Subsequently, in accordance with the progress of the times and the demands of the age, two middle schools, and two more girls' high schools and commercial schools were set up, since 1924. These middle schools and girls' high schools are four-storied and ferro-concrete buildings of up-to-date type, provided completely with heating, electric lighting, waterworks, gas and sanitary arrangements. Besides the ordinary school-rooms, they have special room for lessons in natural history, science, drawing, music, geography and history, specimen rooms, hot-houses, lecture-halls, and dining halls, besides which the middle schools are provided with military drill halls; and the girls' schools with sewing, domestic work and kitchen rooms. All these rooms are equipped up to date. Each middle school or girls' school building cost about 1,200,000 yen, including the ground cost. The yearly expenditure of a middle school amounts to 157,500 yen, which works out at about 78 yen per boy; and that of the girls' schools to 121,200 yen, which works out at about 63 yen per girl.

(5) *Supplementary business schools.* — In 1901 the Tokyo Municipality established a supplementary business school for the purpose of giving proper

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and effective professioual knowledge and training for healthy citizens to those boys and girls wishing to rise in commercial or industrial life, or those commercial and industrial apprentices desiring to attend night school. Since then, the number of these schools has been increased more and more to meet the tendency of the times and public opinion, and their quality and equipment have been steadily improved to bring them up to the demands of the age. The school course is one year or two years preparatory, and two years regular. Some schools have one year higher course, or a six months or one year special course for those wishing to take special lessons in a shorter term. The industrial school teaches electricity, mechanics, printing, building. automobile making, reinforced concreting, etc.; and the commercial school, typewriting, book-keeping, accounting, exhibiting, advertising, banking, salesmanship, etc. There are at present 14 schools under the direct control of the Municipality and 11 schools under the management of some ward offices, making a total of 65, of which 29 are commercial schools, 6 industrial schools and 18 schools having both commercial and industrial courses. The total number of pupils is about 10,000.

(6) *Special education.*—There is a special educational system provided for those poor children who have a mental or physical defect, either congenital or a postnatal; and they are given elementary school lessons.

a. Education of the blind and dumb.—This education was started in May, 1925, when a special course was arranged in some primary schools. But in 1926 a special blind school was established. There are at present 18 classes in the school which has 217 pupils. A middle school course is to be established in the next fiscal year.

b. Education of the backward or feeble-minded.—For these poor children, there is a supplementary course in primary schools under the management of those making a special study of the subject. There are 27 primary schools in the city, having this supplementary course, the total number of classes being 31.

For physically weak children, there are special lessons, too, of which an account will be given later.

d. Stammerers' classes.—For stammerers there are special lessons given in two primary schools.

e. The Inokashira School.—This is a reformatory for children of 8 to 16 who, if left uneducated, may disturb the public peace, and have no prospects in life. At first, this school was a part of the Tokyo Orphanage, but was made independent in 1902, in order to more ensure the effect of reformatory education. It was then removed to the present site at Inokashira, in the suburbs

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of Tokyo, and named the Inokashira School. The principal aim is to cultivate habits of obedience, self-control and diligence, and to train the pupils an orderly and self-governing life. So, there is a practical course in the school, besides an ordinary primary school course; and the children, according to individuality, are taught agriculture, gardening or manual work every day for three hours. The pupils are kept entirely in the school dormitories. Each dormitory has an inspector and nurses, who care kindly for pupils whose home life was anything but blissful, leading them properly according to their individual character. There are string and trumpet bands, formed by them, to mould their character.

About thirty years have passed since the school was established. In the meantime, it has had 1,726 pupils, of which 878 have left. At present, it has 126 pupils, and a faculty of 19 men, who mostly live in, and supervise the pupils. The yearly expenditure of this school is 35,468 yen, and the amount not covered by interest on the fund, the subsidy, the contributions and the miscellaneous receipts are paid out of the Municipal purse.

(7) *School Hygiene.*—The health and sanitation of the children,—the source of the national health—are most important, and the Tokyo Municipality has the following system of school hygiene:

The executives consist of 3 Municipal experts, 15 Ward experts, one from each of the 15 Wards. These take charge of the general affairs of school sanitation in the Municipality and the Wards. Then there are 350 school physicians, commissioned by the Governor of Tokyo Prefecture, to look after the health and sanitation of the schools. There are 160 dentists in charge of the dental duties of the schools; and 107 nurses and pharmecists assisting in the hygiene of the schools.

To promote the physical educational training of the Municipality's primary schools they are provided with drill sheds and grounds, playgrounds, roof playgrounds, adjacent small public gardens, shower-baths, pools and lavatories. The playgrounds are generally paved by the bituminous process, and contain basketball and tennis courts. The covered drill grounds have beams as high as possible to make space available to the utmost, and are perfectly ventilated, being usable even in the winter and at night. Special care is taken to develop the chest, which is generally narrow among the school children in all cities, as one of their common physical defects.

The small public gardens adjoining the schools are an extension of their playgrounds, as well as playgrounds for children in general. Each has an area

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of about 1,000 *tsubo*, and there are 53 of them in the city.

The average pool is about 50 *tsubo* in area, and the average number of shower-baths is 15 in each pool. They are open to all children as well as to school children, most of whom cannot go to the sea-coast or mountains during the summer holidays.

The sanitary room is placed in each school for first-aid treatment, or other treatment of the sick and wounded and dental treatment, complete with the necessary instruments and medicines. The rooms are also used for other school sanitary purposes such as the giving of sanitary advice and special dental treatment.

In the school there are gargl-.ng places on one side of the passages, and simple disinfecting places for the children afflicted with trachoma.

Methods of Hygiene: Physical examinations of the children are made before the school age, and of school-children and school staff. The children of school age are first examined physically from January to March before they enter school in April, once or twice, and the sick are reported to the parents so that they receive medical treatment before they enter school; and proper measures are taken for those afflicted with an infectious disease or too weak to attend school.

All school chileren are subject to strict physical examination every year for April to June; and those who need attention from the viewpoint of school sanitation are always treated. The school faculties undergo very strict physical examination, and those who are sick receive sufficient medical treatment.

Investigations are made to obtain basic data for school sanitation facilities, such as investigations into the fatigued condition of the children, and their sleeping, nourishment, growth, physical and mental development, into delinquent children, into the air in the class-rooms, and some other subjects.

Special treatment is given to sickly and adnormal children. Those who have to be specially guarded and watched are very carefully looked after to improve their health.

Special Institutions: There are special classes in primary schools, provided for weak children, where special regard is given to sanitation and to the promotion of health, while ideas and habits necessary to sanitation are cultivated and proper primary education is given. The class-room is arranged specially for the purpose. Some schools throw the rooms open and other schools teach in tents. The following is a specimen of a school schedule:—

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Hour	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
8.00- 8.20	Taking the temperature and pulse, examining the motions, the pharynx, cleaning the mouth, doing deep breathing, and examining cleanliness.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
8.20- 8.55	Study.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
9.00- 9.35		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
9.40-10.15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
10.35-11.05	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Sterilization by sun baths
11.15-11.50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
11.50- 0.55	Washing hands, gargling, lunching, cleaning the mouth, planting, cultivating, free playing and preparing for a nap.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
0.55- 2.00	Nap or bathing in the sunshine, and cold water rubbing.	Helio-lamp shining	,,	,,	,,	,,
2.00- 3.20	Physical exercise or walking in the park, and free time in the park.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
3.20- 4.00	Washing hands and face, refreshment, gargling and leaving the school.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Sea-bathing and Camping in the Summer.—Children in the cities have not much opportunities to be in close contact with nature; so many of them are not perfectly well mentally and physically. The Tokyo Municipal educational authorities give these school children sea-bathing or camping during the summer holidays, so as to promote or improve their health and train them to group life. This has spread more and more, and in 1930 there were 17 camping schools and 70 seaside schools, attended by about 10,000 children.

There are many scrofulous children in the cities, and the same educational authorities endeavour in the school sanitation to break down or improve the environment leading to the growth of such children.

II

Work of the Social Education Section of Tokyo Municipal Education Bureau

1. History

In June, 1929 an independont Social Education Section was established in

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the Toky Municipality by the Mayor late Count Goto. Then the world of thought was confused by the economic disturbances after the World War, producing a general feeling of unrest, while the training of citizens to self-government was urgently demanded. The Social Education Section was established with the following objects in view: First, the training of citizens for self-government: This is done in the following ways:

(1) Holding of lecture meetings. The chief meetings held included one in welcome of Field-Marshal Joffre, the Women' Cultural Lecture Meeting, the English Civilization Lecture Meeting, the Summer Sanitation Lecture Meeting, the Self-Government Commemoration Day Meeting, the Consumption Economization Lecture Meeting, the Meiji Shrine Festival Meeting, the Peace Commemoration Day Meeting.

(2) Self-Government Commemoration Day (established in 1929), and the Peace Commemoration Day (established in November, 1929)

(3) Exhibitions, the chief of which were the Traffic Morality Poster Exhibition, the Educational Dept.'s Consumption Economization Exhibition and the English Civilization Exhibition.

(4) Pamphlets and Posters, the chief of which are "Facts about the Emperor Meiji and the Establishment of the Imperial Constitution" and "the Tokyo Municipal Administration."

(5) Compiling of the Citizens' Readers.

The manuscripts were collected from October, 1920, and the work was over in October, 1924.

(6) Citizens' Songs and the Children's Songs.

A prize-list was opend for these songs in October, 1921, and the work was over in October, 1924.

(7) Cinemas.

Institutions of the Municipality have been registered on films for showing to the citizens.

Secondly, there are Young Men's Associations and other mental training societies.

Thirdly, there is citizens' physical training and mental training.

The citizens' physical training lecture meeting and class is regularly held.

Summer forestry school was held twice in the mansion of Marquis Saigo at Shibuya, Tokyo.

A training school for commercial and industrial apprentices was opened in November, 1922 in six primary schools.

Arts and amusements are also promoted.

A citizens' chorus of 300 male and 260 female voices, was taught by Mr. K. Yamada and Mr. K. Toyama in September, 1922.

Then there is work in connection with shrines, temples and military af-

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fairs; time announcements; affairs of the Tokyo Self-Government Hall; affairs of libraries.

2. Present Conditions

(1) *Libraries.*—There are twenty libraries, owned by the Tokyo Municipality, of which six, in Hibiya, Fukagawa, Surugadai, Kyobashi, Asakusa and Honjo, have independent buildings and are opened day and night, the rest being all placed in primary school buildings and opened after school hours, except one in the Ryogoku Primary School, which is opened day and night, as it has special reading rooms. In the Hibiya, Surugadai, Kyobashi and Fukagawa Libraries, an admission-fee is charged, but the remaining 16 are free.

These are so-called popular libraries, established for the purpose of contributing towards the training of citizens. The Hibiya Library has some special libraries such as the Imperial Coronation Commemoration Library, the Carnegie Internation Peace Syndicate Library and the Anglo-Japanese Library. The total number of books owned by the twenty Municipal libraries amounts to over 310,000.

(2) *The Tokyo Self-Government Hall.*—This hall exhibits for public inspection materials to impart a general idea of the Tokyo Municipality.

The Tokyo Municipality gives, regularly or specially, lectures to the citizens and holds training schools for commercial and industrial apprentices and cinema shows for children.

The assembly-hall, exhibition rooms and other rooms are opened to citizens under rules for their use.

The hall is otherwise used for other objects for training and educating citizens.

Social educational lectures are given in regard to social education, as follows:—

Name	Object	Chief Subjects
A. *Citizens' lectures:*		
a. Every Wednesday.	To develop an autonomous spirit among citizens, to cultivate common sense, and to explain current questions.	"Impressions of the Masses," "Literary Station Names of the Railway Dept." "A History of Crests," "Proportional Representation," "Woman as a Social Problem," "Poverty," "The Diet and the Proletarian Parties," "Deadlock to Civilization and a Way Out," "Appearance of Poliarch Nation and its Future," "Democracy and its Forms and Substance," "Tendencies of Municipal Social Work," "Actual Financial Condition of the Tokyo Municipality," "Rise of Popular Opinion," "Commodity Prices," "Question of Lifting the Gold Embargo," and 12 other subjects.

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b. Male Dept.: Monday and Thursday nights, 100 fixed number, and 7 months' complete course.	To give special art or science lectures in fundemantal courses for the purpose of enhancing citizens' character.	Politics, religions, science, astronomy, outline of laws, social morals, ethnology, psychology, history of civilization in Japan, applied Buddhism, social science, economics, literary science, educational science, journalism, social questions and Tokyo Municipal administration.
c. Female Dept.: Tuesday and Friday nights, 100 fixed number, and 7 months' complete course.	Same as above.	History of civilization in Japan, questions of women, child psychology, outline of laws, musical science, practical ethics, economics, applied Buddhism, literary science, views on education, politics, journalism, religious knowledge Tokyo Municipal administration, and astronomy.
d. Special Course: every Tuesday night (for men) and every Wednesday night (for women), 100 fixed number, and 3 months' complete course.	Same as above.	Social science (for men) and Buddhistic principles (for women).
e. Labour Dept.: five days' course, and 50 fixed number.	To cultivate common sense among labourers and social discipline.	Trade depression and labour questions, economic organization of today, how to avoid dangerous ideas, business men's economic views, and social views through literature.
B. *Commercial and industrial young men's training school.*	To enhance the character of commercial and industrial young men and boys, to cultivate their commercial and industrial knowledge and to train them as citizens.	Elements of commerce, advertisements, commercial and industrial geography and history, elements of economics, lectures on industry, citizenship, history of modern Japan, professional morality, question of physical exercise, current questions and other lectures.

(This training school is maintained co-operatively by the Tokyo Municipal Office, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Tokyo Business Federation, and opened in five places in the morning or at night on the first and third Sundays, the term being one year. It has always about 800 pupils, and its graduates since 1924 number 1,200.)

Labourers' class.	To cultivate the high common sense among labourers and to give them social training.	Economic questions, political questions, ethical questions, natural science, questions of art and literature, history of civilization of Japan, social questions of life, physical exercise, singing in chorus, study-tours and study by inspection.

(One class is opened at the Keio University and two classes in the Hozen Commercial School for three hours one or two evenings every week, and ends in 16 days, each class admitting 50 men, each of whom is selected from among the workmen in works in Tokyo by the proprietors.)

C. *Lecture Meetings.*—The following lecture meetings have been held recently:

Name	Object	Date or Term
a. Commemoration lecture meetings.	Held on national, international and Municipal commemoration days for the object of cultivating patriotism and the spirit of love of the city.	Empire Day, the Imperial Birthday, the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Emperor Meiji, the Earthquake Commemoration Day and the Peace Commemoration Day.
b. Lecture meetings for women.	To give practice of practical questions necessary for home life.	For six days in high primary schools' special rooms.

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c. Season's lecture meetings.	To prevent traffic accidents, fires and epidemics.	The spring season (for prevention of traffic accidents), the summer season (for prevention of epidemics) and the winter season (for prevention of fires).
d. National power fostering lecture meetings.	To encourage thrift, to lead public thought properly, to improve life, and to encourage citizenship chiefly by political education.	Irregular.
e. Other lecture meetings.	To hold lecture meetings on the occasion of national or Municipal good or unlucky events or to welcome European or American famous visitors.	

D. *Youngmen's training schools.*—There are 22 main and 4 branch young men's training schools in the city for the purpose of enhancing the national character under the Law of Young Men's Training Schools. Training is given four evenings a week for four years. Besides, the Tokyo Municipality owns 8 private and 31 recognized schools. The number of pupils and students is 6,089 for the Municipal schools, 275 for the branch schools, 1,417 for the private schools and 8,470 for the authorized schools, making a total of 15,881.

E. *Cinemas.*

a. Cinemas for children.—A cinema is held in the afternoon of every third Sunday at the Tokyo Self-Government Hall or at times in every ward, giving the children wholesome moving picture entertainments in a proper atmosphere, in order to keep them out of common cinema houses, to frequent which is attended by evils. Additionally, cinema houses in the city hold Children's Cinema Days on the morning of the second and fourth Sundays, under an arrangement with the Municipal educational authorities.

b. Cinemas for amusing labourers.—Cinemas are held for the sake of labourers to culture their sentiments and to amuse and comfort them.

c. International children's cinemas.—On international days of the friendly powers and with the support of the Embassies and Legations in Tokyo, cinemas are held for the sake of foreign and Japanese children to impart international ideas by wrapping them in foreign atmosphere produced by foreign cinema dramas, introducing foreign manners and customs.

d. Special cinemas.—On the Earthquake Commemoration Day, the Self-Government Commemoration Day, the Municipal Commemoration Day, and on the occasion of national festivals, cinemas are held to spread ideas about them and to teach the citizens.

e. The children's cinema education investigation. Conferences are held between Municipal educators, cinema researchers, cinema men, etc. to consider how to control common cinema shows, which ill affect the children and to make use of cinemas, which are beneficial to them.

f. Cinema screening visits.—Cinemas are screened by visiting schools and general public bodies at their request, showing educational pictures suitable for the purpose.

g. Film production.—Films are made of every institution in the Municipality in order to let the citizens know details of the Municipal administration, and other films are also made at times, when necessity arises.

h. Other work.—Investigations are made of cinemas, cinema education and other questions as to cinemas and children, and the results are published in pamphlets.

F. *Physical training.*

a. Lecture meetings on land are given by specialists to enable the students to practically master sports and games.

b. Lecture meetings are held at sea when the art of swimming is practically taught.

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c. Physical training school.—Practical lessons in gymnastics and plays are given in four places four nights every week.

d. Inquiries are made into the physical training of employees or workmen in firms or works, and they are encouraged to improve their health, and practical lessons on at are given.

e. Teachers are appointed to the Municipal pools to teach and supervise the swimmers.

f. Excursions are held to encourage close contact with nature flower cultivation.

g. The practice of gymastics is open to citizens in order to nourish a taste for physical training and to promote physical exercise.

h. Lectures are given on physical culture and sanitation, which are necessary for the purpose of cultivating physical culture among citizens and of enhancing it.

i. Games are umpired for athletic clubs at their request, and pamphlets are issued for spreading information about physical culture.

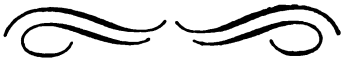
j. On May 1st, 1929 siren stations were placed Atago Hill, at the Honjo Public Hall and at the Koishikawa High Primary School to announce midday and give alarms. Another one was placed at the Marunouchi Building on January 1st, 1930 and the Tokyo Museum in Uyeno Park on April 1st the same year. On March 24th, 1930 the Honjo station was removed to the Chuka Primary School at Hayashi-cho, Honjo-ku. About the same time the relay was transferred from the Central Telegraph Office to the Education Bureau, and an equipment was supplied for direct distant operation at the central station, looking forward to the completion of a siren circle in Tokyo.

k. Other social eductional work:—Studies and investigations are made regarding social education here and abroad. Books have been published, including the Social Educational Library, contianing stenographic records of lectures on social education, and materials got by special investigations; and they have been distributed gratis.

l. Tokyo Federated Boy Scout. —This federation was established in 1922 under the Mayor Count Goto as Master. Since then, it has been under the leadership of successive Mayors, while the Boy Scouts in the city and adjacent towns and villages were united under it. An organ has been issued monthly to promote the development of Scout work and lectures and courses have been held. At first there were only about 30 scouts in the federation, but the number having increased yearly, reached 126 in March, 1931, the total number of members now amounting io 7,370.

m. Tokyo Municipal Federated Youngmen's Association.—This association was formed in July, 1920, and having had the successive Mayors as the President, the Yougmen's Associations in the different wards have been united in it. It has a platform guiding its principles. Different sorts of work have been done, and an organ issued for the object of developing the ward associations and helping the members in their cultivation.

At present there are 559 Youngmen's Associations in the Federation, the total number of members being over 90,000.



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CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By THE EDITOR

Japan's Royal Visitors

In April Japan was honoured by a visit from their Majesties the King and Queen of Siam. Only once before did Japan have a visit from a king: that was when the ruler of Hawaii paid a visit to the Emperor Meiji some fifty years ago. Japan has had close relations with Siam for centuries; for even in the days when Japan knew only China, her subjects were accustomed to carry on trade with Siam and some Japanese distinguished themselves in that country. After reopening intercourse with the outside world the old relations were renewed with Siam, and have grown more intimate with time. While the present King of Siam was still Crown Prince he visited Japan some seven years ago; and another Siamese Prince came to this country two years ago; and last autumn the King's elder brother paid Japan a visit. The welcome extended by Japan to the King and Queen of Siam was universal and cordial. Their Majesties were received at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo and treated as Royal guests of the nation. The Royal visit chanced to come at the time when the birthday of Buddha was being celebrated in Tokyo, and the festivities were honoured by the presence of the King who is the only Buddhist ruler in the world. It was also most fortunate that their Majesties were in Japan in cherry blossom time, when all the landscape is a cloud of bloom. The King of Siam and the Emperor of Japan have one pleasing aim in common: namely to bring their countries to the highest advancement, and to create a civilization and a society harmoniously blending all the best in the life and progress of both the East and the West. Their Royal Siamese Majesties left Japan for a trip to the United States; and the *Japan Magazine* joins the whole nation in wishing King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambaibarni a happy sojourn in America.

The Late Sir Charles Eliot

It was a great shock to all Japan to hear of the sudden death of the late Sir Charles Eliot who was one of the most popular British Ambassadors that Japan has had for some time. No other representative of Great Britain took his profound interest in things Japanese, except, perhaps, the late Sir Ernest Satow. As everyone knows, Sir Charles Eliot was one of the most

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brilliant men that ever entered the British diplomatic service; and unable to meet men equally brilliant to appreciate him, he was not used for the benefit of his country and the world to the extent that he might have been. Not only in diplomacy was he distinguished, but in scholarship and the mastery of foreign languages. After his retirement from the diplomatic service Sir Charles Eliot decided to live in Japan for the purpose of making further researches in Buddhism. He had already published the first volumes of his profound study of this subject, and had the last volume complete when he left for England where he intended to have it published. Then, while on board ship, came the end. Both Japan and England have lost in him a great friend, and the world a great man.

"Physician Heal Thyself"

This cry is doing much to hinder the progress of Christian missions in Japan. The Japanese feel that the American immigration law is a distinct injustice to their race and nation; and, indeed, often a cruelty, where a woman may be separated by it from her husband, or her children, and even orphans from their relatives. For Americans, under these circumstances, to come out to teach the Japanese the better way of Jesus seems to many Japanese to border on presumption if not hypocrisy. And hence the cry, "Physician heal thyself! ". . ." First cast the bean out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pluck the mote out of thy brother's eye." Of course many Japanese are quite ready to recognize the fact that the missionaries are almost unanimously opposed to the unjust immigration law, and are, in reality, doing all they can to have America change it, and put Japan on an equal quota basis with Europeans. But it is too much to expect that the rank and file of the nation will be able to take this into consideration. The average Japanese is more likely to regard the missionary as one who claims to be a friend while his country is imposing unchristian legislation on Japan. It is, therefore, a distinct obstacle to the missionary's teaching of Christianity that any Japanese can say that some of the laws of the missionary's country are unchristian. The American missions are most affected, as more than three quarters of the missionaries in Japan are from the United States.

The Test of China

The Osaka *Asahi* thinks that the test of China will lie in her ability to carry out the reforms proposed by the National Government. The first of these is the plan to abolish *likin*, an internal system of customs duties, that has long been an obstruction to trade. Then China has to es-

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tablish a new tariff schedule and realize fiscal autonomy. To carry out successfully these reforms will go far to prove the ability of the National Government to enforce federal rule throughout China and eliminate the present banditry decimating the helpless population. Next in importance is the great National Convention that the late Sun Yat-sen wanted to convene, which is to be held for the purpose of agreeing on a Constitution for China. The National Convention is to consist of 520 delegates from all the provinces of China and representing the Chinese residents overseas. The results of this important assemby will probably determine the future of China, if not that of the National Government. The Convention will place all power in the hands of the people instead of in the will of the Kuomintang, as at present; and hence will exculpate Chiang Kai-shek from the charge of being a mere dictator. Another problem is how to obtain the necessary loans for disbandment of the enormous army, parts of which, for want of payment, are constantly dribbling into the ranks of the bandits. Until China can achieve the above reforms she cannot expect the Powers to acquiesce in her demands for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The Slump in Trade

The shrinkage of both exports and imports in Japan during the year 1930 reveals the fact that in this respect the case is wores with Japan than with the United States and England. Japan has suffered a loss of over 31 per cent. in the total turnover of trade for the 12 months, while the decrease in the United States was slightly over 30 per cent., and in Great Britain only 20.5 per cent. But during the past few months Japanese trade has begun to look more hopeful than has been the case with British and American trade in the same period. Japan has been making a brave effort to resist the economic depression of the past year; and if trade will but continue on the rise for the next few months things will take on quite a different complexion. As there is always an end to hard times, Japan lives in hope that it is not much further distant.

Radio Relations

Radio has already begun to take its place in promoting closer relation between Japan and the United States. On Christmas Day the Tokyo Broadcasting Station, known as JOAK, exchanged the season's greetings with the San Francisco Station; and then America had the pleasure of listening-in to a programme of Japanese music given by an orchestra of distinguished Japanese musicians in Tokyo, which was much appreciated by ten million listeners in the United States. With the cordial thanks of the American listeners came the assurance

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that the music was heard with excellent effect in the United States.

St. Luke's Hospital

Nothing, perhaps, has done more to promote the interests of scientific medicine and surgery in Japan than the establishment and fine management of St. Luke's Hospital, founded and supported by the Ameri-Episcopal Mission, under the supervision of the head surgeon, Dr. Rudolf Bolling Teusler. Dr. Teusler is indeed one of the greal and good men that America has given to the Far East; and doubtless many a resident of this part of the world owes recovery from sickness or disease to the skill available in the splendid institution over which Dr. Teusler so ably presides. The Japanese surgeons and physicians at St. Luke's are among the best that can be had in any country. It is a great comfort to foreigners in Japan to know that they can receive the same treatment here that they would seek at home. At the present moment the magnificent new St. Luke's is rising to replace the building destroyed in the great earthquake of 1923. A momument is to be erected on the grounds to commemorate the inception of Western medicine in Japan. St. Luke's Hospital is on the very spot where the first school for instruction in Western medicine was built, now 56 years ago. The place is registered officially as one of the historic spots in Japan; and it is not without significance as to the influence of the American hospital that it should be erected on so historic a foundation. We congratulate Dr. Teusler and the American Episcopal Mission, on the success of St. Luke's Hospital, and the noble work it has done for the relief of suffering in Japan.

Woman Suffrage

The women of Japan, determined to secure for themselves the same political rights enjoyed by women of some Western countries, have been organizing an aggressive campaign to have the necessary legislation enacted. A convention of the chief women's organizations is Japan was held in Tokyo to promote the women's political rights movement; and, although the assembly was disturbed by *soshi* supported by the opponents of female suffrage, the interrupters were promply arrested, and the women succeeded in passing a resolution demanding that a bill be brought before the Imperial Diet, granting full civil rights to women, including woman suffrage, and the right of women to form political organizations. The bill before the legislature was not satisfactory to the women of Japan. It proposed to grant the franchise to women over 25 years of age, but only in the election of municipal and village autonomous assemblies or councils, as a step preliminary to granting full national suffrage later. The bill further

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proposed to permit women to be appointed to such honorary positions as mayors of cities, with the consent of their husbands. The bill would affect the political rights of about thirteen million women. But the women of Japan are not satisfied with the proposal to give them the vote merely in municipal and local elections: they insist on obtaining the national franchise so as to be able to vote for members of the Diet, and thus have a voice in making the laws under which they have to live. They are asking for the same political rights as are already enjoyed by the women of England and the United States.

New Japanese Cabinet

When Mr. Hamaguchi's health failed to reach sufficient recovery to enable him to attend to the Premier's duties in the Imperial Diet, it became clear that he would be obliged to relinquish his office, especially as the Opposition was clamouring for his resignation; and when the Prime Minister resigned his cabinet followed his example *en bloc*. It was obvious that his successor should be a man prominent in the councils of the Minseito party; and so its new president, Baron Wakatsuki, was naturally the man entrusted by His Majesty with the formation of a new cabinet. It is a matter for satisfaction that the new cabinet is not very different in personnel from the old one, so that practically the Hamaguchi policy will be adhered to, and its principles continue to be vindicated in practice. And the new cabinet will still, no doubt, have the mature advice of Mr. Hamaguchi in facing its difficulties. This is the second time that Baron Wakatsuki has been entrusted with the formation and the guidance of an Imperial cabinet; and this, together with his experience since, will stand him in good stead as a safe leader of the nation. Not only so, but he is so well and favourably known in Washington and London that he will have the warm sympathy and support of the English-speaking nations and possibly Europeans as well, for he is a statesman of international mind, though none the less an ardent patriot of the best Japanese type. The new Premier is particularly expert in national and world finance, which will be of inestimable importance at a time when economic depression is world-wide. The Minseito party may well be proud to have at its disposal the ability and character of so great a man to carry on the Hamaguchi traditions and lead the country to ever greater political triumphs.

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